Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 74 HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY WHOLE No. 2315.

CONVICTION WAS VOID

Constitution Was in Force, Says Estee.

JUDGE ESTEE yesterday morning granted the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Osaki Mankicho, holding that he had jurisdiction, that the constitution of the United States was in complete effect in the Hawaiian Islands upon the passage of the Newlands resolution, and that presentments by other than a grand jury, and conviction by less than a jury of twelve men, were municipal laws contrary to the constitution and therefore null and void, during the transition period. His ruling was directly contrary to that of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, and Deputy Attorney General Cathcart has already given notice of his intention to appeal from it.

Osaki was rearrested on a new charge yesterday, after his attorneys had spent nearly the entire morning in trying to evade the officers of the law. New writs for the remainder of the prisoners will be immediately applied for before Judge Gear who will no doubt follow the ruling of Judge Estee and order the release of the choice assortment of criminals now in prison. The men will be immediately rearrested, however, upon new charges, and must of necessity then be taken before a grand jury and re-indicted.

The Federal court room was crowded yesterday morning when Judge Estee delivered his opinion. Both Little and Gear adjourned court for the occasion, and with their respective juries were present. Both the circuit judges were given seats on the bench with Estee, as was Judge Duston of Dayton, Ohio, who was present. Gear's face was wreathed in smiles from one ear to the other, as Judge Estee slowly proceeded with the reading of the decision, and as he referred to some particular part in which Gear was upheld, the latter exchanged broader grins with Davis, and fingered his moustache to hide his pleasure.

"I didn't have time to write a short opinion, as the statutes provide that it must be given five days after the briefs are filed," remarked Judge Estee as he began to read his decision.

It is given in full as follows:

OPINION OF THE COURT.

This is an application for a writ of habeas corpus arising upon the petition of one Osaki Mankichi, a Japanese.

The evidence, oral and documentary, shows that on the 4th day of May, 1899, a presentment was filed against the petitioner by the then Circuit Judge of the First Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, and without the intervention of a grand jury, charging him with the crime of murder; that afterwards in the May term of that Court, of the same year, he was tried on the said presentment and convicted of the crime of manslaughter in the first degree. The verdict was returned by nine out of the twelve jurors. On the 22nd day of May, 1899, he was by the said Court sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Petitioner now seeks his discharge upon the ground that he is being illegally imprisoned, because of the fact that he was not indicted by a grand jury, nor convicted by the unanimous verdict of a jury of twelve men, as is required by the Constitution of the United States, it being claimed that the Constitution of the United States was in force in these Islands during the period covered by the trial, conviction and sentence of petitioner, and that Articles V, VI and VII of the Amendments to the Constitution were thus violated.

(1) The first point made by the Assistant Attorney General for the Territory is that this Court has no jurisdiction to act and determine upon the questions involved in this matter, because a writ of error should be sued out of the Supreme Court of the United States by the petitioner herein; that whatever may have been the action of the Territorial Courts, the United States Court ought not to interfere, that this case is not one of sufficient gravity to call for the interposition of this Court on habeas corpus.

This is a Federal question raised in a Territory of the United States governed by Federal law, under the Constitution and statutes of the United States. The authorities referred to by the Deputy Attorney General, sustaining his position against this Court's assuming jurisdiction in this proceeding, are not in point. Not one of the decisions cited relate to this class of cases. This Territory is under the control of Congress, and is not an independent State, with a Constitution and local statutes governing the trial and conviction or acquittal of persons charged with crime. Where a state is a party and where a constitutional question is involved, a writ of error should, save in exceptional cases, be sued out of the Supreme Court of the United States, because of the delicate nature of a conflict of state and national jurisdictions. Here there can be no such conflict. I have been unable to find any authorities of like import where a conviction is had in a Territory. Territorial action alone is involved here. The Courts which have considered this matter before are all Territorial Courts, the alleged conviction of the petitioner occurring under Territorial law.

It should be here said that the Trritorial situation of Hawaii is peculiar. We are by land and sea over five thousand miles from the capital of our country, and practically the judicial officers of this Territory are beyond the immediate range of all appellate judicial tribunals. So all judicial officers here should be especially interested in maintaining public law in this Territory and more particularly in maintaining the Constitution and statutes of the United States applicable hereto.

In this habeas corpus matter, there is a wide difference of opinion among the Territorial judges. Both the Supreme and Circuit Courts differ with each other, and the members of the Supreme Court differ among themselves; and especially so upon the question of the relation which this Territory bears to the Constitution and laws of the United States. For instance, the Supreme Court of this Territory held, in the very recent case of Honomu Sugar Co. vs. Sayewiz, 12 Haw., 96, that certain Amendments of the Constitution of the United States were not in force here between the 7th day of July, 1898, and the 14th day of June, 1900, namely, Articles V, VI, VII, and XIII, which Articles relate to indictment by a grand jury for infamous crimes, to a common law jury trial, and to the existence of slavery in this Territory of the United States. While the Supreme Court decided in the case of Ex Parte Edwards (13 Haw., 32), that no person could be put upon trial for an infamous crime in the Hawaiian Islands after August 12th, 1898 (the date of the raising of the American flag here), without having been first indicted by a grand jury, nor could he be convicted of such crime save by the unanimous verdict of a jury of twelve.

It was further held by the Supreme Court of the Territory on the 5th day of June, 1899 in the case of Spencer vs. Collector of Customs (12 Haw., 66), that Hawaii could register vessels although the Territory was annexed to and formed a part of the United States.

This was practically overruled by the Attorney General of the Unted States, who, in a written opinion (22 Op. Atty. Gen., 578), instructed the Secretary of the Treasury that:

"With due respect to the judgment of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, I am unable to admit that an Hawaiian register can now be issued to a vessel and the flag of Hawaii, the usual token of registration, be flown by her."

From these decisions it is clear there is a wide divergence of opinion on the part of the members of the Supreme Court of the Territory, as to the constitutional question involved herein, and as to whether or not the people of this Territory were during the period between July 7th, 1898, and June 14th, 1900, living in an American Territory and subject to such laws as were not inconsistent with the Joint Resolution of Annexation "nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States."

The familiar rule of stare decisis does not seem to receive recognition by the Supreme Court of the Territory for that Court decides one way at one time and another way at other times upon questions of the gravest importance, and which cases involve identically the same principle. The very uncertainty of that Court's opinions tends to disturb and unsettle the public mind as to the Constitution and its application to the people of and conditions in this Territory, and is a strong inducement for this Court to exercise its discretion in taking jurisdiction of this proceeding.

It is argued that the District and Circuit Courts of the United States are courts of original and limited jurisdiction, which is true; but the United States statutes make it the duty of United States District and Circuit Judges to issue the writ of habeas corpus when justice demands it, or when "a person is in custody in violation of the Constitution.56 (Section 753, Rev. Stats. U. S., 2nd ed.)

"It is the duty of the Courts to be watchful of the Constitutional rights of the citizen." (Boyd vs. U. S., 116 U. S., 616.)

So constitutional provisions for the security of persons and property should be liberally construed. (Id., 635.)

As was said by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Walker vs. S. P. R. R. Co., 165 U. S., quoting from pages 595-6:

"We deem it unnecessary to consider the contention of defendant in error that the Territorial Courts are not courts of the United States, and that the Seventh Amendment is not operative in the Territories, for by the act of April 7, 1874, c. 80, 18 Stat. 27, Congress legislating for all the territories, declared that no party shall be deprived of the right of trial by jury in cases cognizable at common law, and while this may not in terms extend all the provisions of the Seventh Amendment to the Territories, it does secure all the rights of trial by jury as they existed at common law."

If it be true that the Constitution and the act of Congress referred to in Walker vs. S. P. R. R. Co., supra, has been nullified by the local Territorial Courts, then there should be an immediate remedy.

The learned Assistant Attorney General on the argument pressed upon the attention of the Court the fact that on Oct. 20, 1900, this Court dismissed the petition for a writ of habeas corpus presented in the case of In Re Marshall on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. But in that case the petitioner had been convicted of a misdemeanor and no Federal question was involved; the Court then saying generally that "only in very rare and extreme cases will it review upon habeas corpus the judgments or verdicts found in the highest Territorial Courts of the Territory." And this Court is still of the same opinion.

The question now presented is, is this an exceptional case? I am compelled to believe that it is. Whatever the intention of the local Territorial Courts, their decisions upon this question are an attack upon the Constitutional rights of the citizen affecting life and liberty, which are thereby made insecure.

In view of all the circumstances, therefore, I think it would be in furtherance of public justice for me to exercise my discretion by assuming jurisdiction in this proceeding. I shall therefore consider the case under the writ.

The right of appeal in habeas corpus cases from the Territorial Circuit to the Territorial Supreme Court, this Court will not consider. That is a matter entirely within the province of the Territorial Courts.

So also as to the objections submitted in relation to Mr. Justice Perry sitting as one of the Appellate Judges in this case, originally tried by him while a Circuit Judge. That is largely a matter of discretion on his part, and I will not assume to question the wisdom of such discretion.

(2) Petitioner claims that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution of the United States, in that he was tried and convicted of an infamous crime without an indictment by a Grand Jury, and by a verdict of less than twelve jurors, i. e., by nine of the twelve jurors. The specific Articles of the Constitution claimed to have been violated by such conviction are Articles V, VI and VII of the Amendments thereto.

There is no question as to the infamous character of the crime with which he was charged.

The Joint Resolution of both Houses

(Continued on Page 6.)

COMING EVENTS CAST SHADOWS BEFORE



Appraisers Value the Island Steamers at $550,000.

First Step Made Toward a Consolidation of Wilder and Inter-Island Companies.

FIVE hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the valuation placed upon the steamers of the Wilder's Steamship Company and the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company by the three appraisers appointed a short time since to set a value on the moving stock. This valuation is arrived at with a view to placing the figures before the stockholders relative to the proposition to consolidate the two companies under one management. The Wilder's Steamship Company is capitalized for $500,000 and the Inter-Island company for $600,000. The valuation arrived at includes only the steamers of the two companies, divided as follows:

Wilder company—Steamers Kinau, Claudine, Helene, Maui, Lehua, Kaululani, Hawaii and Mokolii; total, eight vessels.

Inter-Island company—Mauna Loa, W. G. Hall, Hanalei, Mikahala, Nihau, James Makee, Ke Au Hou, Iwalani, Kauai, Waialeale, Noeau; total, eleven steamers. Also the schooner Fanny Adele.

Four of the Wilder steamers are steel, the rest wooden; all of the Inter-Island fleet are wooden vessels. In view of this fact, although the Inter-Island company has more vessels than the Wilder company, the valuation on the Wilder fleet is $1,000 more than that of the Inter-Island.

In the combination of the runs of the various vessels, the Wilder company has a monopoly on the Molokai business, and generally is conceded to have that of Maui as well as the Hamakua-Hilo run. The Inter-Island company has much of the business of the leeward side of the Island of Hawaii and has a monopoly of the Kauai-Nihau business.

The consolidation is proposed in order that the expenses of maintaining two managements may be eliminated and cut down by having but one management for the two companies. Both companies claim they are not making any money. The presidents of the two companies held conferences several weeks since and the appointment of appraisers followed. The matter will be laid before the directors in joint session before any action will be taken toward a consolidation.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Sugar—Raw, dull, easy; fair refining, 3 1-4c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3c; renned, steady; crushed, $5.75; powdered, $5.35; granulated, $5.25.

FLOOD IN CHINA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Christian Herald has received the following from Rev. Arthur H. Smith, of Tientsin, chairman of the Famine Relief Committee:

"CHEEFOO, Sept. 3.—Terrible Yangtse floods. Dr. Richard and others approve Shanghai committee of Chinese and foreigners, embracing consuls, merchants, missionaries, distribute relief. If funds not all required at Shanghai, then transfer to Yang-tse.

"(Signed) SMITH."

Several hours later a second cablegram was received, as follows:

"Dr. Duncan wires one-third population dead. Shanghai forming Yang-tse relief committee.

"(Signed) SMITH."

Shanghai is situated at the mouth of the Wong Poo river, twelve miles above the mouth of the Woo Sung, in the estuary of the Yang-tse-Kiang. It stands on a level and highly cultivated plain and is in no danger from floods. It is believed that Dr. Duncan refers to floods in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley, which occurred on July 24th. According to Associated Press dispatches received at the time, several thousand persons were drowned.

STORM IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 21 (via Victoria, B. C., September 3).—To say that a hornets' nest has been stirred up in Japan would but mildly express the news of the alleged outrageous treatment of Japanese ladies on the Nippon Maru by quarantine officers of Hawaii. Nothing in the course of all the relations between America and Japan has aroused such press indignation or such strong popular feeling. Whatever else this nation may be, it is an eminently self-respecting nation, and the encomiums recently passed upon it by western peoples have accentuated the feeling to an extraordinary degree.

That which cuts the deepest is the discrimination which was made between foreign ladies and the Japanese, and the incident thus shows clearly what difficulties are before the American government should this people be discriminated against in the framing of immigration laws. Any such measure would also destroy the extraordinarily friendly relations which have always existed between the two governments.

AMERICA MAKES REPLY.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—"The United States government has replied in a sympathetic and friendly tone," says a dispatch to the Times from Tokio, dated Saturday, "to Japan's remonstrance regarding medical inspection of Japanese in Hawaii, promising that investigation shall be followed by suitable measures."

Officers of the British cruiser Phaeton claim to have seen many dead and dying on the Panama battlefields.

W. K. Vanderbilt was arrested in Holland as an anarchist because of his anxiety to see Queen Wilhelmina.

Ex-Empress Frederick left a fortune of 11,000,000 marks. The youngest daughter gets the bulk of the estate.

Lord Kitchener reports nine persons killed and seventeen wounded by the blowing up of a train by the Boers.

WEALTH OF THE EAST

Philippines Will Prove a Great Boon.

H. DIETRICH, junior senator and former governor of Nebraska, is one of the passengers in the Nippon Maru. He is accompanied by his daughter and has just come from a visit to the Philippines. Senator Dietrich was one of the party which went out with Adjutant General Corbin and went all over the group of islands during their stay. The party had intended to stop here on the way out, but just as the transport had loaded and was ready to start for this port, there was prevalent in San Francisco a report that there was plague here, and as a result the load of merchandise for here was taken out of the ship, and the voyage was made to Manila direct. Speaking of the work being done in the Philippines, Senator Dietrich said last evening:

"The future of the islands is safe in the hands of the men who are in authority there and I believe that the country will prove a great thing for the United States. Of course all depends upon the government but where the civil authority has been inaugurated by Judge Taft, it is working well and the people seem to be contented, and I believe will be prosperous. Wherever we went we saw the people plowing up lands which had been without cultivation for three years during the war and this land will be put into rice and hemp at once, and the result will be that the old time trade of the country will be restored.

"The country is rich beyond question and the need is that Americans go in and develop it. This will be done without doubt and the people will find that there is great wealth waiting to be exploited. There is no reason why an American cannot live in that country and the trade which will come from our occupation of the archipelago will be sufficient to attract any number of American business houses in the near future. At the present time there is a decided growth in the trade of the Islands and the Americans are getting their share of it. Of course there is still much of the country that is under the military rule, and the fighting is not over in some parts of the islands, but this will not last long as the outlook is for peace very soon.

"The hope of the country lies in an honest administration of the government, and this we believe will follow the course of the administration as at present being inaugurated by the Taft Commission. There may be a chance that in the rush for places the Islands may be filled with too many office holders. But this will work itself out and the administration of the islands will be of the true American sort, which will be a revelation to the people there.

"During our visit through the islands we were of course brought into close touch with the army, and Gen. Corbin spent his time in the inspection of it and the workings of the various departments. He was much pleased with the army as he saw it and we all were convinced that there was nothing to be desired in the methods of the commander. Gen. Chaffee is surely the right man for the place and his course is one which will result in a cessation of hostilities as soon as they can be brought to an end.

"As to the future of the Islands I believe that there is much to be done in the way of opening up the many sources of wealth. The people must of course be the workers for a long time, and the Americans who will be attracted there will be the directors of the enterprises. The people are not as industrious as the Chinese or Japanese, but they work in the fields and make a good showing so far as they go. They will improve under the rule which is now being established and I believe that the longer the Islands are in our hand the better we will be pleased with the returns from them.

"American capital can find investment there and the result will be that much of the trade of the East will come to this country through contact with the business houses which will have their distributing centers there.

"I am very sorry that I could not spend some time here but the missing of a connection on our way made it impossible, as I must get back so that my daughter may enter her school on October 1st. I shall try and see all that is possible here during tomorrow. Capt. Slaker of the artillery is a relative, and I shall go about he city, though I will not be able to see what I had hoped of Pearl Harbor and the proposed site for the naval station. There is of course much interest in Hawaii and I had hoped to be able to become acquainted with the Islands, as that I might know just what might be needed here and could knowingly vote upon the questions which will arise."

TO STUDY CHICKENS

Head Disease Will Engross Experts' Attention.

Experts of the bureau of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture will consider the head disease in chickens, and upon their report will depend much of the later experiments of Director Smith and his assistants, in their investigations on the slopes of Tantalus.

In the mail which went to Washington in the Mariposa yesterday was a package sent forward by Director Jared Smith of the Agricultural Experiment Station, containing two chickens, preserved in alcohol, for investigation. The chickens in life were excellent specimens of the results of the head disease, and they were preserved in alcohol, so that they might reach the experts of the animal industry bureau in shape for their consideration, without any change.

In the opinion of the men of the experiment station, including Director Smith, the head disease is a sort of fungus disorder, similar to that which has been found in the southern states and in most of the warm countries. Although there was a dissection of a chicken whose stage of the disease was the last, it was impossible here to accurately locate the malady, and the decision was reached to send the two specimens on to headquarters, where an accurate diagnosis may be made. The belief that the mosquito has to do with the trouble is not entertained by the experts here, after their experiments, and they think that an extensive study there may be found a means to cope with the trouble in future, and it is for this reason that the present steps are taken.

A bulletin is now being prepared by the local station, which will be devoted to the chicken industry. All of the troubles with poultry will be treated and the experience of the best growers of the Islands will be embraced in the pamphlet. There will be shown the results of the first experiments of the station with poultry, and the attempts made to fight the eye disease. The bulletin will not be sent out until a report has been received from Washington as to the identity of the head trouble, which has been the principal drawback to the cultivation of poultry in the Islands, causing the loss of thousands of dollars in the plants and at the same time making it necessary that eggs and chickens be imported from California. The experimenters will make every endeavor to find what will prevent or eradicate the malady from the henneries of the Islands.

The recent discussion of the head disease has had many results, and has caused those interested in it to reach out in all directions for information upon the subject. The greatest length so far known was that reached by an earnest investigator, a rancher, who came to the city last week to hear the music of Jean Gerardy. He had been charmed by the 'cellist, and having read all that was obtainable about him, learned that he had come from Australia. Reading of the poultry gazettes had told the rancher as well that the head disease was prevalent in that country. So it was that the dual enthusiast called upon the 'cellist at the hotel the day after the concert.

He did not send a card, for the clerk pointed out the musician standing on the lanai, in enjoyment of the moment after luncheon, and in deep thought, perhaps as to a forthcoming masterpiece. The rancher is tall and ablebodied. He approached the musician thus:

"I understand that you are from Australia. Yes?"

"I am," began Mr Gerardy, backing away from the earnest and persistent investigator, who thought nothing of the retreat of the artist and followed him on.

"Well," returned the investigator, "I have heard (meanwhile following the backward retreating artist, with uplifted forefinger) that the head disease in chickens is prevalent there, and I thought that you could tell—"

But he was speaking to the air, for the musician was in rapid pursuit of something lying in an opposite direction, and never stopped to hear what his admirer wanted to know, but later he applied for information as to what was the matter with the man who had buttonholed him, and averred that he knew nothing at all about chickens, even going so far that he denied knowledge of a toasted egg.

News Notes.

The Knights Templars will meet next year in San Francisco.

Egyptian records have been traced back seventy centuries.

Two thousand Roumanian emigrants are en route to Mexico.

Paperhangers of Washington went on a strike for $3.20 a day.

A Mississippi negro criminal was killed while resisting arrest.

A Santa Barbara woodchopper confessed that he had been stealing for the fun of it.

The upholsterers' union of New York, with 6,000 men, is to strike for an eight-hour day.

The German crown prince has arrived in London as the guest of the Duke of Marlborough.

Colorado Knights won the third prize at the Louisville encampment. California was third.

Newport is still fighting the automobiles, and the officials are determined to stop racing.

The National Watchman has been transferred to William J. Bryan for a consideration of $5.

John M. Beall is the new assistant general passenger agent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Masked men stole $800 from a Helena Chinaman who had drawn the money for a trip to China.

Miss Nettie Temple Smith and Richard Bartlett H. Collier were married at Santa Rosa, Cal.

Omaha boys found $6,000 in paper currency, supposed to be the loot of an old express robbery.

The Indians of Umatilla reservation are after Chief of Police Ed Brisbo, and he has resigned.

Hoey, the Arizona collector of customs involved in the Chinese smuggling conspiracy, is out on $5,000 bond.

It is reported that Commandant Myburg has ordered that all armed Colonials captured after September 15 are to be shot.

President and Mrs. McKinley and the diplomatic corps were the guests of the Pan-American Exposition, September 5th.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

Dawson City will be incorporated.

The Canadian Pacific strike is ended.

The Peruvian cabinet offers to resign.

The Khedive of Egypt is visiting in Paris.

The cable ship Morse has been sold at Seattle.

The Boers are again overrunning Cape Colony.

A new Baptist college is to be started at Spokane.

Roosevelt delivered the sermon in a Chicago church.

The Yakutat Indians in Alaska are causing trouble.

A Tacoma man was stabbed to death in a saloon row.

Lieutenant Commander Marix will remain in Manila.

Britishers are not anxious to man the new submarine boats.

The Earl of Crawford has purchased the Castellane's yacht.

Marysville, Cal., people are having trouble over dam sites.

Army veterinarians are barred from service in court-martials.

A German banking firm in Havana has been robbed of $28,000.

A San Francisco grand jury is to investigate the mint robbery.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, says he is not a candidate for President.

Turkey is said to be planning the extermination of the Armenians.

The California prune combine is getting ready to fight the packers.

Four killed, seven injured, is the result of a New York tenement fire.

Grover Cleveland was arrested at Pittsfield, Mass., for illegal fishing.

The new president of Ecuador has taken up the reins of government.

The Czar, Czarina and the imperial children have sailed for Copenhagen.

The Chinese diplomats say they prefer death to humiliation by Germany.

San Jose Native Sons are preparing a big celebration for Admission Day.

The University of Southern California has received a donation of $10,000.

William H. Hunt, of Montana, has been appointed Governor of Porto Rico.

Now the Texans are hunting a negro criminal with the intention of lynching him.

The Venezuelan government has addressed a letter of explanation to the powers.

Chicago detectives were dismissed because of conduct unbecoming to their positions.

The steel strikers have been reinforced by 250 men from the Duquesne, Pa., mills.

A fancy swimmer was drowned at New York in the presence of hundreds of spectators.

The government has been asked to purchase land in Southern California for the Indians.

Trouble is feared among the Apache Indians in Arizona. Threats of war have been made.

Five hundred reindeer have been purchased in Siberia by the United States for use in Alaska.

Mother and daughter were burned to death in the explosion of a launch near Albany, N. Y.

Miss Jet Thorn, of Los Angeles, was married to Arthur Collins, a London theatrical manager.

Senator Clark's latest project is an electric car line between San Francisco and Salt Lake City.

Bertram F. Rochrig, of San Francisco, escaped from jail after turning the key on the jailor.

Rear Admiral Howison has denied the interview in which he is said to have favored Sampson.

General Gillespie, chief of engineers, is acting secretary of war in the absence of Root and Sanger.

Two Alaska prospectors ate the flesh of a comrade who had died. They were fourteen days without food.

E. P. Bryan, of Brooklyn, is suggested as thesuccessor of President Hays of the Southern Pacific.

Eleven were killed in the explosion on the Delaware river of the boiler on the steamer City of Trenton.

Mrs. Serradia Rudolph, of San Francisco, killed her husband and committed suicide. She was jealous.

An alleged nephew of John Wannamaker is under arrest in Unalaska for having shot three prospectors.

Alonzo J. Whiteman, former speaker of the Minnesota Legislature, has been arrested in Boston for swindling.

The old gas company at San Francisco has cut the price to fifty cents in order to wipe out its new rival.

The engagement of Miss Alice J. Mueller, of St. Paul, to James Younger, the paroled outlaw, is reported.

James W. Hackman, a returned Philippine volunteer, was sent to San Quentin for three years for burglary.

Venezuela has sent a statement to friendly nations, stating that the invasion of Colombia's troops caused the war.

An insane woman, who demanded $500,000 of the servants in the Vanderbilt home in New York, is under arrest.

A Chicago man claims to have invented a luminous globe which gives out a light of dazzling intensity for years.

Gregore Gatshneaj, an Indian of Unalaska, is indicted by the grand jury for having stoned to death his three wives.

The steamer Del Monte picked up three Japanese fishermen who had drifted from their sealing schooner in an open boat.

Admiral Sampson is very ill. He is said to be losing his mind, and all facts relative to the Schley inquiry are kept from him.

The Selby Company will pay the detectives for their services in finding stolen bullion, and have withdrawn the reward of $25,000.

Turkey is anxious to resume diplomatic relations with France, and an amicable settlement of pending difficulties is in sight.

Complications on the Isthmus still continue, but it is reported that there will be no actual warfare between Colombia and Venezuela.

The engagement of Helen, the daughter of ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, is announced. Count Boson de Perrigord is the lucky man.

A Connecticut convict released from prison has been taken back at a large salary, as factory foreman, because of an invention made by him.

Andrew Carnegie has given four miners, who distinguished themselves by their bravery at the recent Dolnistriste colliery disaster £100 apiece.

Thirty-six were killed in an Essex Montana, train wreck on the Great Northern. The train took fire and some of the victims were cremated.

W. I. Mustin and John N. Chambers two Pittsburg millionaires, divided $500,000 as a result of a card game on the Deutschland, the Atlantic liner.

Osborn W. Deignan, the Iowa boy who was one of the Merrimac heroes has been condemned by a medical board and ordered to Mare Island hospital.

CLEVELAND, O., INVADED BY A BIG AND DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD

A Cloudburst Causes a Freshet in the Streets and a Million Dollars' Worth of Damage is Done.

CLEVELAND, O., September 1.—With the breaking of dawn this morning the citizens of Cleveland awoke to look out upon a scene of devastation and destruction caused by a raging flood. While the entire city was more or less affected, the great volume of raging water vented its anger over miles of the eastern portion of the city and caused an amount of damage estimated at $1,000,000. The overflow was caused by a heavy rain that commenced to fall shortly after 2 o'clock, turning into a perfect cloudburst between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, and then continued with great force until nearly 10 o'clock. The storm, according to the weather officials, was the heaviest that has swept over Cleveland since the establishment of the Government bureau in this city, over forty years ago. There was no loss of life.

The waters spread over an area in the eastern part of the city nearly eight miles long, and a mile and a half wide. This extended from Woodlands Hills avenue to East Cleveland, and back to East Madison avenue. Great volumes of water poured over from Doane and Giddings brooks down Quincy street, swamped Vienna street, rushed over Cedar avenue, backed over on East Prospect street, rushed like a mill race down Lincoln avenue to Euclid avenue and then on to Glen Park place, where houses were undermined as though built of straw and large damage done to streets and property. Over a large share of this exclusive residence territory the water rushed with terrific force, varying in depth from one to six feet. Culverts, trestles and bridges were torn down and for hours nothing seemed capable of stemming the tide.

IMPRISONED IN THEIR HOMES.

Hundreds of residents who were imprisoned in their beautiful homes like stranded islanders were almost panic stricken, expecting to be called upon to wade out into the swirling waters at almost any minute. Danger signals were flashed about the city as speedily as the disabled telephone system would allow, and the work of rescue commenced. Rowboats plied back and forth, assisting whole families from perilous positions, but these boats proved inadequate and it was soon found necessary to go to the extraordinary precaution of calling on the life saving crew from the river, a distance of seven miles. The life-boats were quickly hurried on wagons and carried to the scene of destruction.

The torrent surged with great force for hours in Deering street, from Fairmount to the boulevard, and over a dozen families were penned in, with water five and six feet deep surrounding their homes. At this point the life-saving crew worked valiantly, and assisted by squads of firemen and policemen, finally succeeded in landing the terror-stricken people in places of safety. The fear was greatly enhanced by the momentary expectation that the great Shaker Heights dam would break loose.

CORPSES WASHED FROM GRAVES.

Shortly before noon the torrent undermined a score of graves in the St. Joseph Cemetery, at the corner of East Madison and Woodland, and ... bodies were soon being tossed about in the waters. Fully a dozen of the corpses were washed into gutters and had not ben recovered late tonight.

The flood broke over the banks of Doane brook all along the boulevard and caused damage that it will take months to repair. Great jagged holes are torn in the beautiful driveway. Gordon and Wade parks, on the east side, and Brookside Park, on the south side, where the water also did great damage as it leaped over the banks of Big creek, sustained $100,000 damage.

Through Glenville the overflow was very destructive. Many houses are swamped, culverts torn out and several streets turned into quagmires. The loss in the village is also estimated at $100,000.

BUILDINGS SWEPT ABOUT.

Residents along East Prospect street, near Lincoln avenue, on Lincoln avenue and Glen Park place, were aroused between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning by the sound of the booming waters. The water continued to rise steadily until it was eight feet deep. By 6 o'clock the residents along Lincoln avenue commenced to move furniture and valuables to the second story, as the rushing torrent reached the level of the front porches, and in a number of houses swept into the first floors. The waters rushed back from Lincoln avenue until the big space just east of the avenue was one great mass of angry water from four to ten feet in depth. Barns and huges pieces of lumber were swirled about like light corks and banged into many Lincoln-avenue houses.

The families of Mrs. V. E. Newton and F. A. Warren of Willamette court had a serious experience with the flood. For three hours the women signaled for help from their house, which is situated in a little valley, and was at the mercy of the waters. The barn sheds were swept from their foundations, and this added to the terror of the two women, who were alone in the house. As the water reached a depth of six feet and commenced to pour into the first floor, the women became almost frantic. No boats were at hand, and as wading was out of the question, neighbors called to the frightened women to remain where they were until other means of rescuing them could be secured. A rude craft was hastily put together and the families rescued.

PROPERTY LOSS VERY HEAVY.

The street railways will suffer heavy loss, extending in varying degrees over every portion of the city. The Big Consolidated will have to rebuild tracks over different parts of the inundated East End district, and the loss is placed at $50,000. The Superior street trestle of the Little Consolidated is practically ruined, and this, with other serious damage on the lines of the company extending over on the west side, will run their loss away into the thousands.

The train service on all the roads was blocked from two to six hours by the storm and flood. Every road entering the city was handicapped by sand and dirt, which was swept over the tracks. Several washouts occurred, the worst being on the Lake Shore near Gordon Park, where the trestle was rendered almost worthless. The damage to the railways cannot be even estimated until the large force of track handlers sent out on emergency calls can be heard from. The mail service from the East was completely tied up from 10 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock tonight, when a train got through on the Lake Shore.

But the vast amount of damage will fall upon the householders in the flooded districts. The water reached the depth of one foot on the first floors of scores of East End houses, boiling up from the sewers and pouring in from the streets. The damage to houses and their effects cannot be estimated accurately, perhaps for days, but it will reach close to the half million mark. The city will also lose heavily on damage to streets, culverts, bridges and pavements over the district covered by the water.

FLOODS IN MARYLAND.

CUMBERLAND, Md., September 1.—A series of heavy rainstorms last night and today caused much damage to farm property and roads in this section. Traffic has been impeded on the West Virginia Railroad by a big washout near Rawlins and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by a heavy landslide near Magnolia.

A strike of the coal miners is threatening.

Admiral Sampson's health is said to be improving.

A cabinet crisis is imminent in British Columbia.

All arrangements are made for McKinley's trip to Buffalo.

Mrs. Nation was arrested in New York for starting a riot.

Twelve non-union workers were captured by Pittsburg strikers.

George Crocker, of San Francisco, is buying New York property.

The South African war will be technically at an end September 15.

Samuel Howland Hobbins, ex-fire commissioner of New York, is dead.

Two golf attendants at New York were found murdered in their rooms.

The attempt to make the Carnegie workers join the steel strike has been futile.

A revolution is imminent in Persia. Martial law has been proclaimed in Teheran.

The Nicaraguan Congress has approved the commercial treaty with the United States.

John Redmond characterizes the attempt to reduce Ireland's representation as absurd.

Vice President Roosevelt has made speeches to large crowds at the Minnesota State fair.

Robert Wilson, of Rome, N. Y., shot himself. He was insured for a quarter of a million dollars.

The proposed tea trust has been killed because of the failure of Japanese firms to co-operate.

President Schaeffer, of the Amalgamated Association, is accused of deception by Wisconsin strikers.

The Haywards Cannery, of Oakland, will sue the water company for failure to furnish water at a recent fire.

Dr. Krause, former governor of Johannesburg, has been arrested in London on a charge of high treason.

The White Pass Telegraph Company, at Skagway, refuses to accept cable messages from the government line.

Richard Croker expects to settle down in England, and is studying the manners and customs of the people.

The California Cured Fruit Association is ready to handle the prune crop without the assistance of the packers.

Spanish naval officers attacked the editors of a paper at San Sebastian, Spain, because of adverse criticism.

Mexican rurales succeeded in capturing a band of horse thieves, after a sharp fight in which several were killed. The thieves were hanged.

The Welsh trades union council has appealed to parliament to alter the law as to strikes, and is seeking a decision as to the legality of peaceful picketing.

Sarah Waldron, aged thirty years, was found dead in the old fort at City Point, Me. The woman had been strangled and the body dragged to the spot.

A survivor from the Noranmore, which was wrecked in the Black Sea, was picked up in an open boat. He was the only one left of a crew of forty.

Sheepmen and cattlemen are at war over range matters in Wyoming. Twenty-five sheepherders have armed themselves to support a friend's claim.

Abdul Krim, who represents the Sultan of Morocco, says a temporary arrangement of the boundary of Morocco and the French territory has been arranged.

Diamonds and other jewels smuggled through the customs, from Paris, have been seized at Chicago. There may be no prosecution, as the owner is ready to pay $10,000 costs.

Miss Josephine Eastwick, under arrest in London for attempted fraud and forgery, is said by her brother to have been subject to vagaries since a protracted illness four years ago.

It is understood that the agitation for reduction of American customs tariff at Havana will be discontinued on account of many Spanish merchants, who believe the market will then be occupied by this country.

Reflections in the sky of the searchlights of British warships, guarding Boer prisoners at Bermudas, may be seen seventy miles at sea, which has started a discussion of turning this point to advantage in lighthouses.

A Pima Indian squaw was arrested for attempt to commit murder. She gave birth to a child and buried it alive because it had no family resemblance. The child, when dug out fifty hours afterwards, was still living.

Marie J. Eastwick, the daughter of a Philadelphia millionaire, was arrested for forgery in London. Miss Eastwick, who made large deals in stocks, nearly succeeded in forging a stock certificate, by which she would have realized a fortune, but her failure to change the revenue stamp, caused her detection.

Great Loss of Life.

TREBIZOND, Asiatic Turkey, Sept. 1.—The Belgian steamer Noranmore, bound from Batoum for Bombay, sank near Athina. With the exception of one man the entire crew, numbering forty, were drowned.

HELD UP A TRAIN

Robbers Blew Up an Express Car Safe.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—From meagre information received at the offices of Vice-President and General Manager Britton of the St. Louis Southwestern Road (Cotton Belt), six instead of five men held up the southbound train last night near Eylau, Texas. After blowing open the safe in the express car with dynamite, the robbers secured two sacks of loot. This they transferred to the engine which they detached from the cars. Engineer Henderson was compelled to put out the headlight by the robbers, who put him off and took charge of the engine, saying two of their number knew as much about running it as he did. The engine went south at full speed, followed by Engineer Henderson on a hand car. Early this morning he came up with his deserted engine about four miles from the scene of the robbery. The robbers, who, the engineer believed from their action, were railroaders, had escaped into the dense woods surrounding the track. Engineer Henderson said the men were all young and wore masks. The engineer picked up the train and continued south. Neither the passenger nor the mail cars were molested by the robbers. A posse of horsemen under the sheriff of Boyd county left Texarkana to scour the woods on both sides of the track.

The bloodhounds kept at the penitentiary at Rusk, Tex., for tracking escaped convicts, are being taken to the scene of the robbery. O. K. Wheeler, chief of the road's special detective force, with five men, is hurrying to the scen on a special engine from Tyler, Tex.

General Superintendent Fuller of the Pacific Express Company, whose safe on the Cotton Belt road was blown open and robbed, stated that he had received no particulars of the hold-up. All he knew, he said, was that it had occurred. He did not believe the loss was heavy for not very much money is ever carried on that train. He declined to state the amount shipped on that date. When asked what he thought the robbers carried off in the two sacks they were reported to have taken from the express car, Superintendent Fuller said they might have contained silver currency, possibly $1,000 in each. Banks were closed in St. Louis on Monday when the train left here, and for that reason it is believed by the railroad officials that the sum of money shipped was not heavy.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 4.—A special to the Star from Texarkana, Ark., says:

The robbers who held up the Cotton Belt train at Eylau last night are believed to be in the Sulphur river bottom, moving toward the Louisiana line. It cannot be ascertained from the railroad how much money they secured from the express company, but it is thought to reach into the thousands.

The officials of the Cotton Belt Railroad and the Pacific Express Company held a conference and decided to offer jointly a reward of $300 apiece for the arrest of the six men implicated in the robbery. In addition to this, the express company will pay a bonus of ten per cent on all stolen money that is recovered. At the office of General Manager Britton of the Cotton Belt, it was stated that the capture of the robbers may be effected within the next twenty-four hours.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Westhafer, of Loogootee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Wu Ting Fang's Transfer.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—"Li Ching Fang, the adopted son of Li Hung Chang, having declined the St. Petersburg legation," says a dispatch to the Times from Peking, "China has assigned Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh (Chinese Minister in London) to St. Petersburg, transferring Wu Ting Fang from Washington to London."

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

"It is about ten years ago," says Mrs. Gray, "that I became acquainted with Seigel's Syrup—a time when I greatly needed something having healing virtue in it.

"A cousin of mine in the old country (near London) had for years been a perfect martyr to indigestion. His trouble was principally a violent colic, from torpid stomach and liver.

"After years of almost hopeless suffering he finally discovered in Seigel's Syrup a perfect remedy. I presume he first came to know of it through reading some kind of advertisements. It does not matter.

"As I always keep up a regular correspondence with my relatives they were aware of the dreadful condition I was in with indigestion.

"Naturally they lost no time in letting me know of my cousin's marvellous recovery—after he had vainly expended a deal of money in feeing doctors and so forth.

"They said Mother Seigel's Syrup alone had restored his health, and strongly urged me to try it.

"You may hardly believe it, but I was so opposed to all advertised medicines that I used them with great reluctance and entire want of confidence. Nevertheless I had already tried such of them as I, or my friends, could think of, without any tangible or permanent benefit.

"I suffered from violent pains across my stomach and under the shoulder-blades, a bitter and disgusting taste in the mouth, want of sleep, languor and weariness, and all the evils and ailments, bodily and mental, which seem part and parcel of that common and abominable malady.

"Finally, under the strong importunity of a friend, I was induced to try a dose of Seigel's Syrup. I wish to state emphatically that *even so small a quantity gave me immediate relief*, and after I had used it for a time, regularly and according to the directions, I was gradually and surely restored to my usual good health. I now believe in this famous remedy for the best of reasons—my experience of its merits. I never cease praising it to my frinds, and always keep it in the house against the time when it may be needed.

"I feel grateful for what Mother Seigel has done for me; and if you desire to publish my statement for the good of others you have my free permission so to do." Jane M. M. Gray, Ave Maria Cottage, Auburn, Sydney, N. S. W. October 4th, 1899.

A Bad Skin

Boils. Pimples. Impure Blood.

Boils are simply very large pimples. The trouble is not in the skin, but down deep in the blood. You cannot have a good, smooth skin unless it is nourished by pure blood; and the only way to make your blood pure is to take a strong blood-purifying medicine.

Mr. F. Ellian, of 370 Rae Street, North Fitzroy, Victoria, sends us this letter and his photograph:



"I had a most frightful attack of boils and pimples breaking out all over my body. I had heard so much about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

a thought I would give it a trial. It took only four bottles to drive all the impurities out of my system and make my blood rich. I have enjoyed the best of health ever since I took it."

If your tongue is coated, if your food distresses you, if you are constipated or bilious, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

JUST PUBLISHED!

By the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, a

HISTORICAL MISSIONARY ALBUM

containing brief sketches of 182 Protestant Missionaries to Hawaii, and half-tone engravings of 132 of them.

The book is 9½x12 inches, has 110 pages, and weighs, when wrapped for mailing, about 3 pounds.

Price, bound in dark cloth, $5 00
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Orders will be filled upon application to R. W. Andrews, telephone Blue 1052, or P. O. box 143.

POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Cures Coughs.
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POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Pulmonary
POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Disorders.

The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes, is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed. It is a proved cough remedy of 75 years' standing. It strengthens the Voice and cures Hoarseness.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balsam of Aniseed cured for me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, which I feared would lapse into a pulmonary affection."

Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artistes."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c.

Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balsam of Anised you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Net, and Mouse" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the world.

Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd., Blackfriars, London.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.
BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD.
HOBRON DRUG CO.

A PEST MORE DANGEROUS

Lantana Blight is Worse than Plant.

(Concluded.)

PLANTS LIKELY TO BE ATTACKED BY THE INSECT.

As Mr. Green informs us, these are of the order of Acanthaceae, Rubiaceae and Verbenaceae. From India we learn that Ternstroemiaceae is included, to which belong the Camellia, the common tea-plant, and also the Solanaceae.

Amongst the Rubiaceae the Hawaiian flora is very rich, chiefly in shrubs and trees, some of these important forest plants. Hillebrand records sixteen species of Kadua, shrubs of various sizes in our forests. Five species of Gouldia, shrubs and small trees. Two species of Gardenia, several of these are in cultivation. Bobea, five species of forest trees. Plectronia, a shrub. Coffee, both the Arabian and Liberian coffee trees. Morinda, two species, a third recently introduced from Fiji. Straussia, five species of important forest trees. Psychotria, two trees. Paederia Foetida, this is the tall woody climber overrunning trees and shrubs in the mountains near Honolulu. Nertera, one species. Coprosma, nine species of shrubs and small trees.

In cultivation we have many ornamental plants of this order, as those handsome shrubs, the Ixora, Pavetta, Bouwardia, Musaenda, Pendas, Carnea, Serissa Foetida, and others.

Under the Verbenaceae come a large number of troublesome weeds, such as Verbena Bonariensis V. Officinalis; Priva Aspera; Stachytarpheta Dichotoma; Lantana Camara; Vitex Trifolia (growing so abundantly on the sand hills in Maui, belongs here. As yet, the blight could not be found upon the same); and the various species of Clerodendron, of these C. Fragrans has spread up in all the valleys near Honolulu.

To the order of Ternstroemiaceae belongs the Tea-plant, Camellia, and a small tree spread over all the Islands; this is Eurya Sandwicensis.

The Tomato, Lycapersicum Esculentum, and the Red Pepper, various species of Capsicum are mentioned as food-plants of the Lantana blight. These are included in the large order of Solanaceae to which belongs the Potato and Egg-plant in several varieties. Of Solanum we have some ten species of shrubs and trees growing on the Islands. Nothocestrum is represented in four species of forest trees. Lycium Sandwicense furnishes us with a fruit. Rhysalis Peruviana is the ocmmon Cape Gooseberry.

Nicandra Physaloides, Datura Stramonium, a very common weed. The Floriponcio. The Nicotiana Glauca and N. Tabacum, are all liable to be attacked. Beside these, quite a lot of ornamental garden plants belong to this order.

OTHER SPECIES OF ORTHEZIA KNOWN TO ME AND ENEMIES FOUND UPON THE SAME.

So far, sixteen species of Orthezia are recorded, and some of these will prove synonymous. In my travels and study of the Coccidae and their enemies, I have had no occasion to search for enemies of this blight, as none were present upon our Island previous to the appearance of O. Insignis.

During 1891 several specimens of these scales were found on Solidago, in Oregon. No enemies observed. This is likely O. Americana of Canada and the United States. A very large and handsome form was found on roots of Yucca, at Taluca, Mexico, Aug. 1-2, 1897, and later on roots of various other shrubs and plants. No enemies observed. About the same time, at the foot of Popocatepetl, Mexico, a small Orthezia was found to infest a species of Baccharis, the insects being very abundant, especially in its early stage. As far as I can remember, this is not unlike our species. I found no parasites in box on mounting them November, 1897. At Oaxaca, Mexico, Aug. 20, 1897, upon garden plants unknown to me, an Orthezia was found numerous. Specimens saved in pill-boxes had produced no parasites on Nov. 25, 1897, but four pupae of a Scymnid (Hyperaspis) were found present and dead.

During the latter part of June, 1895, at Nikko, Japan, upon a species of Artemisia, an Orthezia was found, which was somewhat larger than our species. A few specimens were saved in pill-boxes. From these scales a species of Hyperaspis was bred, and according to Mr. Schwartz, it proved to be new to Japan, where but one species had been recorded, viz.: "H. Japonica." The beetles had developed within the egg-sacks of the scale. It is closely related, if not the same, to the European H. Reppensis.

ENEMIES OF THE INSECT.

Aside from the small Ladybirds (Hyperaspis) above mentioned, no parasites are known to me as preying upon this peculiar scale-insect. While in Ceylon during the beginning of 1896, I expressed myself as to the possibility of Cryrtolaemus Montrouzieri feeding upon this blight, and Mr. Green has made an attempt of introducing the same. The insect has now been observed amongst, and close to, the Orthezia upon Lantana, yet to all appearances it is seen to be feeding upon mealy-bugs (Dactylopius). It is still likely that in time this voracious friend of ours may acquire a taste for the same. At the present we only know of the Hyperaspis, the habits of quite a number have been studied, and most of them were sent here; unfortunately we have never met with any on these Islands.

I will herewith give a few short notes on these interesting beetles. Out of the one hundred and seventy-five known species, the greatest number are known to occur in South America.

Some six species were sent here from California, and as far as could be seen these all feed, more or less, upon Dactylopius.

Hyperaspis Japonicus, Crotch. H. Asiatica, Lewis, Cryptogonus Testaceicornis, Weise, the only Japanese species recorded. Always found upon orange. To all appearances it is feeding upon Dactylopius. Its larvae were also found very numerous upon eggs of various Pulvinaria ,and repeatedly has been bred from egg-masses of various Dactylopius. Sent here in large quantities.

Hyperaspis, sp. n. Bred from a peculiar coccid upon Callicarpa Tomentosa, at Hong Kong, China, Oct., '96. The coccid has been named by Mr. Maskell as Mallophora Sinensis. Mask. (New sp. et. sp.)

Hyperaspis Pazosae, Gorham, feeding upon a peculiar Dactylopid common upon various trees in parks, City of Mexico.

Hyperaspis Sp. Common upon Dactylopius, City of Mexico. Also bred upon D. Ceriferus at Cuantla, Morelos, Mexico, Nov., '79. Also bred from Inglisia, Sp., upon Malva at Cuantla.

Hyperaspis Pictus, Gorham. H. Flavifrons, Mels., upon Dactylopius Ceriferus on Ash. Cuantla Morelos, also collected at Hennosillo and Guaymas, Sonora, April, 1897.

Hyperaspis Centralis, Muls., was found at Cordoba, Mex.

Hyperaspis Lateralis, Muls. A common California form upon Dactylopius, also found at El Paso, Tex., May 10, 1897, upon Larrea Mexicana, infested with Pulvinaria. Very numerous upon Dactylopid in parks, City of Mexico.

Hyperaspis Jacosa, Muls.

Found at Oaxaca, Mexico, Aug. 10, 1897, upon no particular scale-insect.

Hyperaspis Annexa, Lec. (Var.)

At Cuantla, Morelos, Mexico, Aug., 1897. One of the most common enemies to the Cochineal insect upon which these Ladybirds were bred. Also present in the United States.

Hyperaspis Osculans, Lec., and H. Fimbriolata, Melsh., were found upon Larrea Mexicana, infested with Dactylopius and Pulvinaria, at El Paso, Tex., May, 1897.

Aside from the above, a number of unnamed species were collected in the State of Sonora, Mexico. Nearly all of the species mentioned were sent here.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

It is a well known fact, both in Ceylon and India, that the Orthezia Insignis is a pest more feared than the Lantana itself. It has no enemies, and consequently will increase to enormous numbers, overrunning the whole country and destroying plants other than Lantana.

The Orthezia Insignis has been present in Ceylon for nine years, and has proven itself useless in eradicating the Lantana.

Lantana is still growing in places where Orthezia had been placed two years since.

It may prove a serious menace to our already fast disappearing forest trees. It is highly advisable that the insect should be kept to the Island of Maui as long as possible. At its appearance on the other islands the affected plants and surroundings, for a few yards, should be burned to keeep it from spreading. A watch should be kept on such places for the next six months.

We do not take the invasion as a very serious apprehension, but feel undaunted in being able to overcome all consequences if occasion should require it.

Respectfully submitted.

A. KOEBELE,
Entomologist.

Suicide at Sea.

FALMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 4.—The Wilson line steamer Buffalo from New York, August 17th for Hull, arrived here today. The captain reported that a New York newspaper man named Joy committed suicide during the voyage. In a letter to the captain he requested that his remains be buried at sea, which was done. Joy wrote that he took the voyage especially to commit suicide. He directed that certain of his belongings be sent to Josephine Joy, and left presents for the stewards and stewardesses.

Paris Now the Philadelphia.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 24.—The new Inman liner Philadelphia arrived here from Belfast this morning. Her speed is 20 knots an hour. The Philadelphia's maiden trip, for which accommodations are already booked, will be made on August 31st.

The Philadelphia was formerly the Paris, and was known as the Yale during the Spanish-American war. On May 21, 1899, while sailing from Southampton for New York, she went ashore off Lowlands Point, near Coverack, Cornwall. She was subsequently floated to Belfast for reconstruction.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis, and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me. W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

William C. Whitney is out of politics, and doesn't want either the nomination for Governor of New York, or the Presidency.

SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE REACHES STAGE OF VIOLENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—William H. Kiess, a non-union teamster, was arrested shortly after 5 o'clock last night by Sergeant Shaw and a posse at Third and Mission streets with a smoking revolver in his hand, which he had just discharged in a melee with strikers. Kiess was with his wife when a gang of striking teamsters surrounded him and began to jostle him, with the evident intention of separating him from his wife and giving him a beating. He drew a revolver, and in his excitement it was discharged, the bullet striking the sidewalk near him. He was charged at the Southern police station with discharging firearms within the city limits.

William Coleman, a lad twenty years of age, while walking along Pacific street yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock was attacked by about fifty strikers, who shouted "scab!" at him and struck him on the face with their fists. For a moment he was taken by surprise and then ran for his life, hotly pursued by the mob of strikers, whose numbers were quickly augmented until there were about 200. Coleman rushed up a stairway near Montgomery avenue and took refuge in the house. The mob continued to howl in front of the house until some one notified the Central police station and Sergeant Campbell and posse arrived in the patrol wagon. They found Coleman bleeding at the mouth and nose and his eyes swollen. He said he came from Hanford Saturday and had not been working here. The police drove him to his lodgings in the patrol wagon, and advised him to keep to his room till today at least.

William Henry, a laborer, arrived from Stockton Saturday night and engaged a room at 448½ Third street. Sunday night about 11 o'clock he had just entered the front door to go to his room when he was attacked by about fifty strikers, one of whom hit him with a "billy," knocked him down and kicked him. They tore his trousers and coat in pieces and stove his hat and shoes, leaving him bareheaded and barefooted and covered with blood. He went to the Receiving Hospital early yesterday morning, where his wounds were dressed. Later, he was taken to the Central police station and an officer was sent to his lodging house to get clothing for him. He said the men who attacked him called him a "scab," but he had not sought for employment.

S. Johnson, an employe of the Bradford Quicksilver Company of San Jose, now on a visit to this city, was knocked down, kicked and beaten by a number of men supposed to be union teamsters last night at the corner of Fourth and Folsom streets. After beating him into insensibility, they went through his pockets and relieved him of a gold watch and chain and $10 in coin. He was then ducked in a watering trough, restored to consciousness and left lying on the sidewalk. He was found by a police officer, who summoned an ambulance and had him conveyed to the Emergency Hospital.

Frank Kane, a non-union man, residing at 412 Main street, was attacked by a number of strikers last night as he was walking along the seawall and beaten so badly that it was found necessary to send him to the Harbor Hospital for treatment. Kane was to have gone to work this morning for the Simpson Lumber Company.

Albert Thil, first mate of the National City, was sent to the Central Emergency Hospital last night by a watchman employed at the foot of Fourth strteet. He was badly beaten about the face and head by six men who waylaid him as he walked down the Fourth-street dock to take a small boat to reach his vessel.

THE BOER CAMPAIGN.

Botha Has Been Driven Into the Mortimer District

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Cape Town says:

"The forces of Colonels Scobell and Doran have driven General Botha into the Mortimer district. Nearly all of General Botha's horses are in an exhausted condition, and fully one-quarter of his commando is dismounted.

"Botha, unfortunately for the British, captured thirty remounts.

"The Boer invaders are threatening Zuurrbrak Pass, Cape Colony, which commands Swellendam. The place is well defended, however, and it is not likely the however, and it is not likely that the Boers will attempt to enter the town."

DURBAN, Sept. 3.—Representations have been made to Lord Milner that the British refugees are not nearly so well treated as are the Boers, and are suffering terribly. The transportation by railroads of supplies for the Boer refugees prevents the British returning to their homes. Foreigners, it is said, are allowed to move about as they are inclined. The refugees are threatened with ruin through accumulating liabilities. The feeling prevails that the proposed settlements are not fair to the new colonies.

LOOKING FOR SPIES.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The going to and fro of certain persons between London and Cape Town is to be stopped by the Government. The Pall Mall Gazette says the mails of other suspected persons have been examined and that important correspondence has been seized.

A DIFFICULT CAMPAIGN.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Commenting on recent South African proclamations, the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

British faith in the efficacy of proclamation is severely tested as the time limit set by Lord Kitchener and Mr. Chamberlain approaches. The war, which was declared by Lord Roberts to be practically over on the eve of the general elections, will be technically at an end in eleven days.

SCHLEY'S CASE.

The Admiral Will Personally Challenge Howison.

NEW YORK, September 3.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Admiral Schley and his counsel, Wilson and Raynor, had another long conference today in preparation for the appearance before the Schley court. One interesting outcome of the conference was the discovery that, in accordance with the naval regulations, it will be necessary for Schley personally, instead of by counsel, to challenge the eligibility of Admiral Howison as a member of the court. There is no doubt that this will be done if Howison takes his place with Remey and Benham in the courtroom.

Should Secretary Long return to Washington before the court assembles, and relieve Acting Secretary Hackett from the responsibility as head of the Navy Department, Schley's counsel will appeal to him to revoke the detail of Howison. Long's attitude in the matter affecting Howison's eligibility has never been disclosed, but as the latest correspondence between Hackett and Howison was submitted to him before it was made public, he presumably does not intend to interfere with the stand taken by the Acting Secretary that the question of Howison's right to serve in the investigation is for the court of inquiry and not for the Navy Department to determine.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Captain James M. Forsyth, U. S. N., today received a letter from Secretary Long requesting an explanation of his alleged interview upon the Sampson-Schley controversy, which was accredited to him by a Kansas City newspaper. The interview quotes Captain Forsyth as saying the trouble in naval circles is due to the fact that Admiral Sampson was promoted over the heads of seventeen capable officers who were his seniors in rank. Captain Forsyth admitted having received a letter from the Navy Department, but declined to speak further for publication.

A Gloucester, Mass., coachman's wife has sued a wealthy belle of that city for $30,000 for alienating her husband's affections.

Government officials recovered $900 worth of United States property in Portland pawnshops, which had been sold by deserters.

Former President Cleveland, whose grandfather made clocks in Norwich, Conn., will be the orator during "Old Home" week there.

The nationalist party at Manila has adopted a platform advocating the expulsion of monks, and asking independence under a protectorate.

HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30.—The Postoffice Department formally announces the allowance of nine additional carriers for the free delivery service in Honolulu and the appointment of S. C. Biddel as postmaster at Keomuku, Lanai Island. L. M. Vetthoven, his predecessor, resigned.

Prof. Barton W. Evermann, who was in charge of the investigation of fishes in Hawaii, for the United States Fish Commission, is back here in his office. His specimens, collected in Hawaii, have already landed at San Francisco and will be sidetracked at Leland Stanford University for some time, that they may be thoroughly studied and compared with collections there from Japan, the Philippine Islands, and other Pacific Ocean localities. Eventually they will be removed to this city.

"The fishermen and market people of Honolulu were especially courteous to us," said Prof. Evermann. "They aided us materially in bringing in strange specimens of fish, many of these specimens being of no commercial value to the fishermen but nevertheless valuable to us for purposes of scientific study.

"I expect that a preliminary report will be ready for Congress by November 1, recommending changes in the fishery laws of the islands and the abolition of many of the old and unreasonable laws that prevailed back as far as the time of the savage kings. We are very confident that Congress will do something towards changing these laws this winter. The complete report on the fishes of Hawaii, such as has recently been printed on the fishes of Porto Rico, will not be ready for fully two years. The work that the steamer Albatross is expected to do in dredging the waters about the Hawaiian Islands this winter for specimens of fish, will be incorporated ultimately in this report."

A great deal has been printed in the States about the strange names of the Hawaiian fishes, since the return of Prof. Evermann's party.

E. G. WALKER.

German Cruiser Sunk

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The commander of the German fleet maneuvering in the Baltic today telegraphed from Sassnitz, Island of Rugen, that the third class cruiser Wacht has been sunk off Arkona, after having been in collision with the battleship Sachsen. It is not known whether there was any loss of life.

The Wacht was a steel cruiser of 1,250 tons displacement. She was built in 1887, was 262 feet long, had thirty-one feet six inches beam and drew thirteen feet nine inches of water. The Wacht had an armored deck two inches thick and carried a crew of 126 men. Her armament consisted of four 3.4 inch quick firing guns and two smaller quick firers. She had three torpedo tubes and was estimated to have a speed of about nineteen knots.

BURGLARS ON YOUNG ST.

Try to Enter House by Cutting Screen Door.

The would-be burglars who have infested Young street in the vicinity of Piikoi street for the past week have seemingly tried to gain entrance into nearly every house in Kekaulike-Pa and on Cottage Grove. On Friday night Mr. Webster, who is connected with the United States Army transportation service here, was aroused by strange noises around his house on Cottage Grove and Young street and arose to investigate. His action frightened the burglars, who had evidently been endeavoring to cut the rear screen door to effect an entrance. Thus far all known attempts to break into houses have failed.

An attempt was made to set fire to the Orpheon theater building in Chicago, but the quick arrival of the firemen prevented spread of the flames.

The steamer Tosa Maru carried 3,500 sacks of rich concentrates to Seattle, from Korean mines.

The Denver convention of scientists has ended.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
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Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Grave Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukaiau Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kukaiau, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

DISINFECTINE

Will Keep Your Premises, Stables and Outhouses CLEAN And PURE And in Good Condition.

One Pint will make a Bucket of the best disinfecting

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Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5 gallon and barrel containers.

Hollister Drug Co.
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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

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AGENTS.

A Car Load of Agate and Tinware

Invoice Japanese Lacquered Trays

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd., beg to announce that they are now opening invoices of the above goods at their

...Bethel Street Household Department...

THE TRAYS were imported previous to the taking effect of the U. S. Tariff, and are offered at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

THE AGATE AND TINWARE was bought at prices ruling before the recent combination of manufacturers and large advances in prices.

IT AFFORDS them pleasure to give their customers the benefit of their exceptional facilities.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month	$ .50
Per Month, Foreign	.75
Per Year	5.00
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—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 13.

Mr. Murphy will speak tonight at Murphy Hall and should have an audience worthy of his cause and of the confidence he has personally inspired in Honolulu.

There are prospects of a settlement of the strike among the steel-workers but the San Francisco strike is becoming more acute. Street affrays are getting common and shots have been fired. As yet there is no sign of martial law but events are tending that way.

The relations of France and Turkey remain strained but war is not probable. Everybody wants to fight Turkey but at the same time does not intend to let an international neighbor do it. So between these jealous enemies the Turk wends his way unscathed distributing mud and epithets at both.

President Sloggett does right to advise the free use of kerosene on standing water to kill the larvae of mosquitoes. The greatest insect pest of these islands can be regulated if the sufferers will bestir themselves. The Chamber of Commerce could be in worse business than to buy a barrel or two of oil and hire a man to put the fluid where it would do the most good.

On August 10th Sir Henry Blake cabled London that the plague had again appeared in Hongkong, twelve cases having been officially reported, of which ten resulted fatally. Upon this Great Britain declared Hongkong an infected port. That is the status of the place today and steamers from there, touching at Honolulu as their first American entrepot, need to be and doubtless are, carefully watched.

Judge Humphreys' attempts to conduct "a genuine American court of justice" in this Territory ought to be better understood at Washington and we trust that Mr. Hankey has not overlooked his chance to give Mr. Knox the needed pointers. The most conspicuous feature of Humphreys' judicial career in Hawaii has been his complete rejection of the American method of drawing juries by lot, he having written and caused to be passed a bill giving his bailiff the un-American right to personally select juries. This right he has used to stuff the jury box; and to make sure of having things his own way he employed a waterfront crimp as bailiff, who at once offered after the manner of his kind, to stuff juries for other people. Far from being an American court, that presided over by the refugee from Arizona has been a Humphreys' court, at once corrupt in its personnel, indecent in its methods and unjust in its decisions.

After telling the press of Washington that he was in the city merely for recreation and that he did not concern himself about the charges of the Bar Association, Judge Humphreys turned up before Attorney General Knox with a fifty-page brief and a lawyer. The brief was as full of falsehoods as a decayed fish of maggots. Before leaving San Francisco, where he said that he was not going to Washington at all, Humphreys declared that the petition sent from here in his favor contained 4000 signatures. Attorney General Knox now says it "must contain 1000." At Washington Humphreys repeated the lie that he had had nothing to do with the conduct of his paper here when every employe of the Republican knows to the contrary and a former business manager, Mr. Johnson, has sworn that way.

TO RUSH STATION WORK.

With the Navy Department urging speedy action in the preparation of plans for the improvement of Pearl Harbor, directing the prosecution of the work of the surveying of the lands which have been chosen for the site, and the settlement of the suits for the condemnation of the property, the beginning of the end of the quarter century's striving for a mid-Pacific navy yard seems to be at hand.

While it is true that this work would be of inestimable benefit to the islands, in that there would be provided accommodations and defenses which are much needed, the fact must not be forgotten that in the suits for the possession of Pearl Harbor acres there is a matter which is of prime significance to the business interests. The fact that the lands selected are those which have great value to the plantations which control them, must not be lost to sight any more than that these acres were allowed to lie waste for many years, while the central government debated what was to be done with the concession which was gained in the treaty of 1876. That they have been improved since the expirations of these options, and with the honest belief that there was a disinclination on the part of many of the officials of the United States government to make the investment of the millions necessary for the creation of a station, is apparent.

As the case now stands it must be that on the part of most of the officials of the United States government here, there is a full and complete understanding of the matter and a desire to see a settlement of this case on a basis which will be fair to both parties. The figures given in the complaint are not fair perhaps in the estimation of the men who will have the matter in hand from this time. But on the other hand they were the only ones which could be made at the time and now stand as a basis for discussion. It is certain that should the case come to trial today that there would be given to it the most careful consideration, and that the result would embody the best thought of the legal officers of the government. It is said by many men who have looked into the case, that there could be no decision on the lines of the complaint, for the burden of the evidence would show that an amount in excess of that sum has been expended upon much of the land.

As to the need of such a station here, since the growth of the nation and its participation in the affairs of the world, there has come necessity for means of national defense which were not necessary some few years ago. Should there be foreign war again this territory would be an outpost which would demand the services of as many men as were in the standing army of the nation before the last conflict. The necessity for an outpost has been apparent, and now that the outpost has been secured statesmen see that it must be protected. There will be millions spent in equipping the stations of the Army and Navy here, and they will be of the highest efficiency. The fact that these requirements are so patent will be an assurance that there will be no snap judgment taken upon the owners of the property which the government must have, for the carrying out of its schemes of defense.

INDUSTRIAL TYRANNY.

Much is heard about the Employers' Association of San Francisco as a body which, by its brutality, compelled the present strike. What the Employers' Association is and what it has done, is reported as follows, and we believe authentically, by the News Letter:

The Employers' Association is simply an organization of employers formed for mutual protection against aggressive tradesunions. It came into this controversy after the Brotherhood of Teamsters and the City Front Federation had assailed the business interests of its members and sought to wrest the management of their affairs from their hands. It is now assisting its members in this controversy. But neither the Association nor its membership are making a "fight on unionism." They have simply declined to recognize unions or walking delegates or business agents. The employees may join as many unions as they please, but the employers claim the future right to select their own hired men without regard to whether they belong to any or all unions. They will deal with men, and not with organizations, and one of their principal reasons for this is to be found in the fact that experience has demonstrated that trades-unions will make solemn agreements and will recklessly break their terms (as in the case of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and its firemen) when they feel so disposed. Besides that, employers have learned by bitter experience that they cannot manage a successful business and yet be subject to the dictation of union presidents, walking delegates, and business agents. F. S. Chadbourne & Co. were driven from business in this city some years ago by that sort of thing, and the making of furniture has been entirely suspended upon this coast through its agency. The attempt of the teamsters to tell their employers whom they should and should not accept patronage from, is an illustration of the insolent and overbearing recklessness with which these irresponsible concerns have been wont to assail valuable business interests. The employers have united to resist that kind of thing, but they are making no "fight" upon trades unionism. They are on the defensive. They are simply declining to be further trampled upon by trades-unions.

It is hard to argue against the philosophy of trades-unions, which seems sound enough, but the practice does not live up to the preaching. The tyranny of capital, about which trades-unionists complain, was never a whit worse than the tyranny of trades-unions, of which the public complains, and which, in our opinion, amounts to a conspiracy in restraint of trade as that offence is described in the Federal laws. Labor has often complained that capital coerces its vote and probes its most private interests. If so a trades-union for defence is natural and inevitable. But on the other hand trades-unions assume the right to dictate the terms upon which a free American citizen may do business, even listing those of whom he may not buy and to whom he may not sell. Thus the massing of all good citizens for the preservation of their vested rights becomes necessary and imperative. Again, the trusts of capital increase prices and diminish competition; but it is no argument against them for trades-unions to raise prices also and assail competition in their own lines. That merely compounds the offence and increases the danger. One feels, in looking at the contending factions, like exclaiming with Mercutio in the play: "A plague on both your houses!"

PUT MURPHY AT WORK.

We hope that the clergy and the laity of Honolulu and Hilo will give Mr. Murphy a chance, before he leaves Hawaii, to carry on a series of Gospel temperance meetings under their auspices. There are two reasons for this. One is personal to Mr. Murphy, who came here in good faith to carry on his work, drawn by assurances that meant nothing and pledges that were not fulfilled and who now finds that his name had been used while he was absent, to conjure dollars from the pockets of the unwary. The other is general to the public, which needs a frequent enlivening on the subject of personal abstinence. Just now cheap beer is making its inroads; the price of wines and spirits has fallen to almost the San Francisco level; and the drinking habit is on the increase. What better time in which to arouse public conscience on the subject of drink by means of moral suasion? What better man to do the work than Francis Murphy, who shared with John B. Gough for so many years the honor of being one of the two most persuasive temperance orators in America and who secured over eleven million signers to a temperance pledge?

The old gas company at San Francisco has cut the price to 50 cents in order to wipe out its new rival.

WILL RUSH NAVY WORK

Pearl Harbor Must be Surveyed at Once.

PEARL Harbor matters will be rushed by the Federal authorities here in accordance with suggestions from Wasaington. The mail Tuesday brought authorization to Captain U. S. White to proceed with the survey of the proposed site for the naval station, which indicates that there will be no delaying of the work as soon as the questions bearing upon the ownership of the site are settled.

While there will be some questions argued Monday bearing upon the amendation of the answers of the defendants in the condemnation suit brought by the government, the hearing upon the main suit is not expected to come until November. There may be a special session held for the purpose of disposing of this matter, but from the present outlook the main question will be decided during the winter term. The Navy Department is exceedingly anxious that there be no delays in the settlement of the questions. While there can be no definite report on the Pearl Harbor station in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy to the President this fall, from which the annual message of the Executive is made, a special report early in 1902 will be in plenty time for consideration by Congress.

The surveys to be made by Captain White will be exhaustive. The first thing done will be to make a contour survey, from which the map of the land may be prepared. There will be made borings along the coast line so that the location of the drydocks may be determined. On the topographic map the streets will be located and the sites for the buildings indicated. This work is under the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and an appropriation from the funds of that bureau has been made for the purpose of carrying on this preliminary work.

There will be a delay of several weeks before the surveys may be taken up, as time will be necessary for the arrival of certain instruments which are being forwarded by the department for this use. When they arrive field parties will be organized to take up the work, which will occupy them for at least two months. All this must be done before the actual task of making the estimates for the completion of the station. The estimates will include the cost of the clearing and preparation of the land and this of necessity must await the finishing of the various surveys.

Captain White said last evening that he would not delay the preparation of the estimates once he had the data at hand. The reason for the rushing of this work was to have the report upon the site, and the estimates for the station, in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy before the end of the year, or early in the next one, so that a special message might be sent to Congress containing all the data, and this will furnish the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House with all the information for the drawing of the Pearl Harbor clause of the appropriation bill.

Since the return of Captain Merry he has received from Washington a letter urging a speedy termination of the suits and a report which will permit the preparation of estimates for the work, which must be done here, as soon as the Congress shall pass the appropriation bill. As the coming session of Congress is the long one, there will be nothing done here until the opening of the next fiscal year, and it is expected that the first appropriation will be of about $2,000,000, which will permit the inauguration of the work upon a large scale at once.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Ella Austin has received her appointment as school agent for Wailuku.

The Maunaolu School for Girls, East Maui, will open on Monday, September 16, and all pupils are requested to be on hand at the opening day.

The Chinese theater on Liliha street is going to close, as American laws makes it impossible to secure professional actors from China.

Wray Taylor has to show one of the largest Bartlett pears ever grown here. It is one of thirty-two raised by Edgar Caypless on Piikoi street.

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry has received a sample of vanilla beans grown by Allan Herbert in Kalihi. One of his vines bore 103 pods.

The following postal appointments are given in the latest Washington dispatches: Hawaii—Sydney C. Biddle, Keomuku; Frank Pahia, Heeia, Oahu Island.

The libel against the schooner Alice Kimball was dismissed by stipulation yesterday, and the boat was released from the custody of the United States marshal.

Sidney C. Biddell has been appointed postmaster at Keomoku, Lanai. Mr. Biddell has been teaching the young idea how to shoot for some time on that Island.

A house numbering department has been opened in the office of Captain Johnson in the basement of the Judiciary building. A. N. Murphy is in charge of the work.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McClanahan left for Kauai yesterday afternoon. Mr. McClanahan will attend the Kauai term of the Circuit Court, and expects to stay away a fortnight.

A letter has been received from Clarence Macfarlane, who is at present in New York, watching the big yachts. He says that there are one or possibly two of them that might beat the La Paloma in a race to Lahaina.

A wireless telegraph message has come from Wailuku, stating that a cane fire broke out at Camp 5, fifteen acres of cane being burned. A crazy Jap was arrested on suspicion. The cane will be cut and ground immediately, so the loss will be small.

Professor W. D. Alexander and wife expect to leave for the States on the Sierra. The professor goes partly because of his health, and also to confer with the Coast and Geodetic Survey Department in Washington. He also expects to meet the class of '55 at Yale.

All bills against the Department of Public Works, or any bureau thereof, for purchase of material or supplies, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works not later than the fifth day of the succeeding month, to ensue prompt and early attention to the same.

The residence of J. S. Walker, which has heretofore been a landmark on the corner of King and Piikoi streets, has been moved nearer King to give more space for the Young street frontage, as it is expected this street will be improved, and that the Rapid Transit will run a line up that way.

A wireless telegraph message from Hilo reports that recent strong winds have caused the Hamakua fires to break out with renewed fierceness. The fire is in the government forest now, but is back-burning and coming down the slope, threatening the homesteads above Ookala and Kukaiau.

The Sefton boarding house on Young street was entered on Tuesday afternoon by the persistent burglar who has infested the street for a week past, and a dozen solid silver spoons stolen. Entrance was gained through a bedroom window, the side of the house showing plainly where the man used his feet on the framework to raise himself.

The proposition of the Waianae Sugar Company to lease 900 acres in Lualualei, at $10 per acre, will be accepted by Land Commissioner Boyd, the Executive Council having approved this course. The remainder of the land, consisting of about 5,000 acres, and comprising the Mikilua ranch, will be offered for lease again. It is now held by the Dowsett estate.

About one hundred Japanese men and women were released from Quarantine Island yesterday, and all came ashore and hurried to the haunts of the Japanese in Chinatown. They rode up town in anything that had wheels. They are the Japs who came to Honolulu on the steamer Doric. Most of them were dressed in their Sunday best, and a few proudly wore service medals, showing they had taken part in the engagements last year in China as soldiers.

Mrs. Annis Montague Turner lost a wheel of her carriage in Hotel street yesterday afternoon, when her horse became frightened at an electric car. The animal began to back as the car came up slowly, and even after it had been stopped the animal went on back until the carriage had been thrown against the car with such an amount of energy that one of the wheels had been crushed. The animal was finally secured by a passer-by, and two ladies taken out of the wreck unhurt.

Manteo Fernandez, a Spaniard, who works on Oahu plantation, is very lucky to escape from a charge for stabbing one of his countrymen, Juan Colon. He was under arrest awaiting the time when his victim had recovered sufficiently to appear in court. Some time ago Juan left the hospital, but he soon got into a row with his wife, and finally he was found dead in his room one morning. Investigation showed that he had poisoned himself. The case against Manteo will be nolle prossed.

There may be another strike on the part of the journeymen painters. In a recent strike they asked for an eight-hour day, which was conceded them. Now the strike will be for higher wages, the minimum being $3 a day. At present the white painters get $3 a day, Hawaiians $2 to $3, and Japs from $1 up, but several contractors have been asked by Hawaiians for $3 a day. Most of these were non-union men, who said they had been urged by white painters to make this request and join the union. It is thought that this is a scheme on the part of the union men, who think that a strike of the non-union Hawaiians will force the union men's wages up.

Of the Australian birds and beasts sent on by Prince Cupid for the collection of Prince David, at Waikiki, the parrots have been the only ones which do not seem to find life here agreeable and healthy. Of the two dozen varicolored specimens of this tribe a half dozen have died already and some of the remainder are not feeling well. The little rice birds and the beasts, the kangaroos, are in fine fettle. They are all kept in the cages which have been prepared for them except the rice birds which have no homes as yet owing to the unfixed status, an appeal from the decision that they are dangerous having gone forward to Washington.

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

A Los Angeles half-breed girl claims she is under the control of Spiritualists, who make her believe she was a murderess.

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The Iowa has passed Acapulco.

Italy's new submarine boat is a success.

Chainmakers in Pittsburg are on a strike.

Rev. J. M. Buehler, of San Francisco, is dead.

Venezuela is trying to buy arms from France.

Heavy snow storms are reported in Colorado.

Schwab has purchased a New York residence.

A thousand trappers are hunting fur in Alaska.

The Baldwin expedition has reached Alger Island.

The illness of Secretary of War Root is not serious.

Los Angeles firms were swindled by a clever forger.

Three sailors were drowned from the cruiser Albany.

Nebraska Republicans endorsed the national platform.

A part of a meteor was found near San Bernardino, Cal.

The Iowa has sailed from Acapulco, Mexico, for Panama.

Stanford is to have new buildings amounting to a sum of $26,000.

Russia is reported to be interfering with England's trade in India.

Talkative friends are reported to be injuring Admiral Schley's case.

Colombia puts the blame for the present trouble upon Venezuela.

A Sacramento negro pastor attached the church to secure his salary.

An automatic stoker is being experimented with on eastern railroads.

Late military maneuvers have shown the Esquimalt defenses to be weak.

The Vancouver and Yukon River Railroad is to be built immediately.

A gigantic cross was unveiled near Carpinite, the birthplace of the Pope.

The list of witnesses in the Schley court of inquiry has been made public.

Dr. Kaska, of Mexico City, has been made a baron by the Austrian emperor.

The Deutschland has cut the Atlantic ocean record to five days and twelve hours.

A combine has been formed to control the manufacture of laundry machinery.

New placer fields have been discovered in Southern Arizona, of great richness.

Senator Clark will equip an electric railroad to run from Salt Lake to San Francisco.

Boers are reported to have shot in cold blood two unarmed captured British scouts.

The Tehuantepec Isthmian railroad route is now ready to connect with steamships.

A Pullman on the Rio Grande Railroad overturned, near Durango, Colo., killing two.

"Swiftwater Bill" has arrived in San Francisco with a new bride. This is number three.

A negro, who attacked two girls on their way to school, was shot by an Alabama mob and his body was burned.

Vice President Roosevelt has declined the invitation to address the Marquette Club on Chicago Day, October 9th.

It is believed the Copenhagen ministry has decided to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States for $4,200,000.

Boarding house runners attacked Captain Shelton, of the Oceanic, at Portland, and were captured by the crew.

Lord Francis Hope has instructed his attorneys to begin proceedings for divorce from Lady Hope, formerly May Yohe.

Chairman Hull is back from the Philippines, and says there is a great future in the islands for American capital.

The portrait of General Lawton, who was killed at San Mateo, is to adorn one of the new issue of postage stamps.

The Navy Department has given Schley access to the official records. The navy clique seems to fear that Rear Admiral Howison will be disqualified.

Edward F. Adams, of the San Francisco Chronicle, was awarded the first prize in the New York Reform Club essay contest.

Miss Pearl Wagner, a Berkeley freshman, has gone insane after encountering a panther during a lonely mountain ride.

An English syndicate, headed by C. Arthur Pearson, is negotiating for the purchase of the Journal, Post and Chronicle, of Chicago.

George H. Phillips, the Chicago corn king, who recently became bankrupt, has organized a new company, capitalized at half a million.

Charges have been brought against Osman G. Knight, a San Francisco police officer, for refusing to arrest, though he saw an assault.

Levi Strauss Company, overall makers in San Francisco, have shut down half their factory, owing to a boycott. This leaves 400 girls unemployed.

The noted Bassick mine, in Custer county, Colo., has been sold to J. Pierpont Morgan, and it is now charged that deeds to a portion of the property were forged.

The Hicks-Judd Company's printing establishment in San Francisco has been destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to $150,000.

F. William Bodley, landscape gardener for George C. Taylor, a multimillionaire, secretly married the latter's ward and niece.

The fences of the Carr Company, in Oregon, were torn down by the United States marshal. The 80,000 acres of land have been opened to the public.

Prince Chun's mission to Berlin is said to be a very delicate one. If he is compelled to kow tow before Emperor William, Chinese say he must commit suicide afterwards.

Two Oakland saloons have been ordered closed because of immorality.

Ranchers on the Bouquillas Spanish land grant in California have been ordered to move. One man has built a fort and will resist.

Captain Wells, with a patrol of twenty-five men, was captured near Meiringspoort. He and two men escaped. Three were killed and four wounded. The rest took the oath of neutrality and were released.

Britons and Spaniards were near a collision in Spanish waters over a torpedo launched by a British torpedo-boat, which was stranded on the shore at La Linea.

A San Francisco Chinaman was bound hand and foot by Arizona cowboys and left on the desert to die. The cowboys did this as a warning to Chinamen to leave Tombstone.

George Dorys, son of the late Prince of Samos, a former minister of the Sultan, has been sentenced to death by the direction of Abdul Hamid II, for the publication of his book, "The Private Life of the Sultan." Dorys is in France.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

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HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorised to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
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LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .
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CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
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will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about
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For freight rates apply to
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NO. 507 KING ST.
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Shipping and Family Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.
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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

NEWS OF THE ORIENT

Japan's Excitement Over the Cofer Case.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 2.—The Japan Gazette says: "We have already reported that the Japanese Government has forwarded particulars of the Hawaiian scandal to Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister at Washington, preparatory to the opening of negotiations with the American Government. It is now stated that instructions have been given to the Japanese Representative by the Government to open negotiations with the American authorities. The conditions of redress to be demanded are said to include the removal of any discrimination between white and Japanese people in the matter of health inspection, the employment of female doctors for the inspection of women, the disciplinary punishment of the guilty officials, etc."

THE AMERICAN DESERTER.

Arthur Howard, the deserter from the 1st California regiment, U. S. Army, has been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the insurgent army in the Philippines, and up to a short while ago has been having things all his own way. He is described as a high roller, with a mania for the cock-pit. He bets as high as a cool thousand on one cock-fight. If he wins, he demands and receives prompt cash. If he loses he signs a "chit." The last heard of him was at Catapan, where he narrowly escaped capture.

EMBASSY OF APOLOGY.

Na Tung, the Manchu ex-Boxer Chief and special Ambassador to Japan to apologise for the murder of the late Mr. Sugiyama in June, 1900, arrived at Shanghai on the 20th by the Haean from Tangku. Na Tung was received by the local mandarins at Kinleeyuen, where the usual arch or temporary "gate" decorated with red bunting and covered lanterns had been erected in honor of the new arrival. This notorious Conservative disdained to drive in the brougham and pair which had been prepared for him to take him to the quarters prepared for himself and his staff, but rode in a four-bearer sedan-chair. Na Tung's suite is a "very small one"—only twenty-six, all told. The mission will reach Yokohama by the Japanese mail steamer Saikio-maru to-morrow. That Na Tung, who had never been on a steamer in his life, was very much alarmed when he found he would have to travel to Tokyo by water, but he was reassured by Li Hung Chang, who told him that in the Haean, Capt. Wallace, he would find one of the best steamers and best commanders in the China Merchants' Company's services.

MISSING POSTAGE STAMPS.

A Tokyo despatch to the Osaka Asahi states that one million 3-sen postal stamps which were in a tin box with other stamps in the Financial Department were discovered to be missing a short while ago. The offender is understood to be serving in the department; but so far no arrest has been made. The matter was discovered at the recent periodical inspection. The tins containing the articles were correct in number; but one of them was found to be minus its contents. The Metropolitan police are rigorously investigating the affair.

PESTILENCE AT PEKING.

Chinese newspapers state that a pestilence has broken out among the poorer class of Chinese in Peking. The victims die within an hour or two of infection. A great many deaths are said to have taken place. The benevolent are providing coffins for the bodies. Nothing is stated as to the nature of the disease, except its sudden and deadly effect. If it is the usual summer outbreak of cholera it is, according to the report, of a particularly virulent kind.

RATS CAUGHT AT OSAKA.

The number of rats captured in Osaka during last July totalled 58,765. The total number captured there from the 19th of December, 1899, when the rat capturing measure was first put in practice, up to the end of last month, amounted to 541,136, of which 345,499 were purchased by the authorities at a cost of 17,124 yen 95 sen. During February last year out of 100,000 rats which were analytically examined 1,500 were found to contain pest germs; in March the number was 1,000; in September 184, and in November 160. No pest germs were found in any of the rats captured during July this year, and as not a single case of plague has been reported since the beginning of the current year, bubonic plague may be said to have been completely stamped out.

JAPANESE NOBLE SOCIALIST.

Count Itagaki has become a follower of Heimin Shugi. He has sold his carriage, as he was afraid it created envy in the minds of the poor, and now walks to the Doki Club daily with the help of a stick. As compensation for his sacrifice he is said to have much improved in health. The Osaka Asahi, in giving these particulars, sarcastically observes that the improvement in health of Count Itagaki would appear to be like the cures on the stage, where the medicine is no sooner taken than the patient is better. Heimin Shugi, we may explain, is the doctrine of those who advocate that the rich and poor should live alike. It would appear, in other words, to be a form of socialism.—Kobe Chronicle.

A SECRET COMPACT.

A Sian dispatch reports that the empress dowager is feeling much alarm at the receipt of a recent telegram from Yang Ju, Chinese minister at St. Petersburg, stating that Great Britain and Russia have recently entered into a secret convention by which the former power binds itself not to interfere in any thing that may hereafter happen north of the Great Wall, while Russia does the same in regard to any action south of the Great Wall. Not very likely, we think.

DEATH RATE AT OSAKA.

The daily death rate in Osaka has averaged forty-seven or thereabouts for about two years, and the largest number in any one day has only exceeded ninety on one or two occasions. The death rate since last month, however, has remarkably increased, more than ninety having been often recorded. On the 29th ultimo there were 110 deaths, which is a record. The rate goes up every year in the beginning of autumn, but the number this year is exceptionally large. As these returns do not include deaths from any infectious disease, it would seem to be evident that the present hot weather has told severely on Osaka folk.

CROWN PRINCE TO GO ABROAD.

It is reported that H. I. H. the Crown Prince will go abroad for the benefit of his health, says an Osaka paper. Marquis Nakayama, grand tutor to his highness, was received in audience by his majesty the other day, when he submitted a representation on the subject. Marquis Ito is expected to attend his highness during the voyage, and the imperial trip will cover four or five months. Nothing has been decided as to the warship which is to convey his highness. Two other ships will convoy the prince's vessel. It is thought that the prince will leave in March or April next.

RUSSIANS AND KONOYE.

A letter from Chefoo published in Japanese papers describes the reception accorded by the Russian authorities at Port Arthur to Prince Konoye, president of the House of Peers, who is now making a tour in Korea and China. As soon as the prince arrived at Port Arthur he notified General Alexieff that he had arrived there on a tour in his private capacity. When the Russian officer received the intimation he at once sent one of his staff officers with a carriage to receive the Japanese visitor. Prince Konoye was very warmly received by the Russians. When the prince wished to see the harbor works of Victoria Bay at Tallenwan, which are now in course of improvement, the man-of-war Zabiaka was placed at the disposal of the prince and his suite on the ground of the inconvenience of the railway journey. At Tallenwan the prince also met with as cordial a reception as at Port Arthur. Prince Konoye was given a copy of the plan of harbor improvements and a minute explanation was made as to the various projects. On the occasion of the prince's departure from Tallenwan to Chefoo, the Zabiaka was also specially commissioned to convey the prince to his destination. On arrival at Chefoo the Russian officers of the warship followed the prince as far as the Japanese consulate, where he put up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sumitomo family, of Osaka, has sent in an application for permission to establish wireless telegraphy between Shisaka Island and Yawatahama, Iyo Province. The naval department, however, has rejected the petition.

Ashes, which are thought to have been emitted from the volcano Asama, fell on villages in the Takai district, Nagano Prefecture, on the 23d instant.

The Astor House, at Shanghai, has put up the price of drinks to a uniform charge of 30 cents, and will soon issue books of ten tickets for $3 per book. On band nights in the Astor Garden, it appears, it was found that the chit system results in a large percentage of illegible signatures, so illegible as to suggest an intention to defraud.

The remains of the late Marquis Sho Tai, ex-king of the Luchu Islands, arrived at Kobe by train on Saturday evening, August 24, and were afterwards sent to Luchu on the steamship Ryukyu Maru. When the coffin left Tokio on Friday night a large number of sympathizers attended the departure of the funeral train from Shimbashi.

Mr. Schiffle, the round-the-world cyclist, arrived at Okayama on the afternoon of the 25th instant, and, having been attacked by intestinal catarrh, is now under medical treatment there.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

The most dire calamities usually begin with a trivial cause. Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicks over a lantern and Chicago is burned. The leaping chamois pursued by the hunter, starts a pebble rolling and an avalanche is formed that buries a whole village under countless tons of snow. A patriotic Scotchman rears the thistle that is his national emblem, and sows the whole land with stubborn weeds. It is just the same in our physical beings. The greatest diseases begin with the most trivial causes. The commonest thing in the world is a cough. Yet from a common cough spring diseases that baffle all human skill and science. Just because the cough is such a small thing at the start it should never be neglected, but rooted up while it can be handled with ease. The acorn sends up a little stem and puts out a few leaves. A little child can root up this germ of a tree. But let the acorn grow to the full stature of the oak, and it defies the strength of giants to uproot it. That's the way with the cough. Kickapoo Cough Cure will cure any cough. But the cure cannot begin too soon. In nothing is delay so dangerous as in the treatment of a cough. Don't put off the treatment. Begin at once. But begin right. Kickapoo Cough Cure is a pure vegetable remedy. It cures the cough, strengthens the system against colds, and heals the tissues torn with the strain of coughing. It's the timely dose that is most satisfactory. Stop that cough at once! Kickapoo Cough Cure will do it every time.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo Medicines.

News Notes.

The skeleton of a mastodon was found near Santa Rosa.

Cripple Creek's gold production for August was $2,558,000.

J. O. Hayes has withdrawn from the California prune combine.

Piet Delarey, a brother of the Boer general, has been captured.

Kruger is anxious to see the Czar when the latter visits Paris.

Many changes are being made in the management of the Santa Fe.

Rudolph Aronson, the violinist, has brought suit against Daniel Frohman for $50,000.

Six circus men were badly injured in Chicago by a leopard which escaped from Forepaugh's circus.

A band of highwaymen stole an engine and robbed a train in Arkansas. They secured a big booty.

A committee has been appointed by King Edward to investigate Professor Koch's tuberculosis theory.

The Yang-tse-kiang river has had a terrible flood, drowning one-third of the surrounding population.

Dr. Osborne, superintendent for the Home of the Feeble Minded, at San Francisco, has been expelled.

A Los Angeles clerk has brought a $50,000 suit for breach of promise against his former sweetheart.

CONVICTION WAS VOID

(Continued from Page 1.)

of Congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands, passed by Congress July 7th, 1898, prescribes among other things that:

"The Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies * * * are hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and all and singular, the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America."

After providing for the disposition of the revenues of the Islands, and for the future enactment by Congress of special public land laws, the Resolution then prescribes:

"* * * The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands * * * not inconsistent with this Resolution, nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States, * * * shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine." (Vol. 30, U. S. Stats., 750.)

Municipal law is defined to be:

"The rule of law by which a particular district, community or nation is governed." (1 Blackstone's Comm., 44; 1 Kent's Comm., 447; 2 Burrell's Law Dictionary, 215.)

The Resolution of Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as passed by Congress, prescribes that "they are annexed as a part of the territory of the United States," and are "subject to the sovereign dominion thereof," and on August 12th, 1898, the American flag was raised on the Islands. It matters not technically whether the Constitution followed flag or followed American sovereignty here, for with American sovereignty came all of American law not especially reserved by the Joint Resolution of Annexation. It goes without saying that two sovereignties could not exist here at the same time, and when the Resolution of Annexation provided that "the municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands not inconsistent with this Joint Resolution nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States should remain in force," it meant that all municipal legislative enactments of the Republic of Hawaii contrary thereto should be abrogated. No reservation was made in the Joint Resolution of Articles V, VI and VII of the Amendments to the Constitution, relating to indictments or trial by jury, in common law or criminal cases. It showed that American sovereignty not only prevailed here, but that nothing could be done or permitted here contrary to the Constitution of the United States, excepting as expressly provided in the Joint Resolution of Annexation. This annexation was not as claimed by the Supreme Court of the Territory in the case of Peacock vs. Republic of Hawaii (12 Haw., 33), in a transition or inchoate state, but was complete, and the Constitution came with annexation and became and ever since has been the supreme law of this Territory. This is of paramount interest to the people of this Territory, as it secures to all the equal protection of life, liberty and property which are fundamental rights, and chief among which is the trial by jury.

It appears that the petitioner was indicted for the crime of murder under an indictment presented by the prosecuting officer of the Territory, and found by the Circuit Judge of the Circuit Court under the provisions of Section 616 of the Penal Laws of 1893 of the Republic of Hawaii, which reads as follows:

"The necessary bills of indictment shall be prepared by a legal prosecuting officer and be duly presented to the presiding Judge of the Court before the arraignment of the accused, and such Judge shall, after examination, certify upon each bill of indictment, whether he finds the same a true bill or not."

The petitioner was then tried upon the said indictment and a verdict of conviction of manslaughter was rendered by nine out of the twelve jurors who heard the case, in accordance with Section 1345 of the Civil Laws of 1897 of the Republic of Hawaii, which prescribes as follows:

"No jury, for the trial of any case, civil or criminal, shall be less than twelve in number, but when nine of such jury shall agree upon a verdict, they may render the same, and such verdict shall be as valid and binding upon the parties as if rendered by all twelve."

The questions then presented are:

Were the provisions of the Penal and Civil Laws of the Republic of Hawaii under which this petitioner was indicted, tried and convicted, "municipal legislation contrary to the constitution of the United States? Or, in other words:

Could a person in the Territory of Hawaii, between the 7th day of July, 1898, and the 14th day of June, 1900, when the Act of Government of the Territory of Hawaii went into effect, be legally tried for an infamous crime without having been first indicted by a grand jury as required by Article V of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, or convicted by less than a unanimous verdict of twelve jurors, as provided by Articles VI and VII of said Amendments?

Article V of the Constitution of the United States reads, in part, as follows:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury."

Even if this constitutional provision had never been construed, the language is too plain for doubt.

It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution were not designed as limits upon the State governments in reference to their own citizens, but are only restrictions upon the Federal power. (Barron vs. Baltimore, 7 Peters, 243; Thorington vs. Montgomery, 147 U. S., 490.)

The Hawaiian Islands were territory of the United States, "subject to the sovereignty thereof," and under the control of Congress when the original proceedings in this matter were heard before the Circuit Court of the Territory. (Joint Resolution of Annexation.)

Mr. Justice Bradley held, in the case of the Mormon Church vs. United States, 136 U. S., 1:

"That the power of Congress over the Territories of the United States is general and plenary arising from and incidental to the right to acquire the territory itself, and from the power given by the Constitution to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. * * *

"It would be absurd to hold that the United States had power to acquire territory and no power to govern it when acquired."

To the same point let me add it was recently decided in the case of Downes vs. Bidwell, 181 U. S., 779, quoting with approval from the decision of Chief Justice Marshall in McCullough vs. Maryland, 4 Wheaton, 22:

"That the power over the Territories is vested in Congress without limitation, and this power has been considered the foundation upon which the territorial government rests."

As to territorial authorities on questions of the Territories being subject to Federal provisions, see Bradford vs. Terr., 1 Okl., 366; Walker vs. N. M. R. R. Co., 7 N. Mex., 282.

In the exercise of the plenary power conferred upon it, Congress provided by the Joint Resolution of Annexation that all municipal legislation of the Republic of Hawaii "contrary to the Constitution of the United States" should be repealed, leaving in force all that was not in conflict therewith. No language could be plainer. I am constrained to hold that it was the intention of Congress to extend the Constitution save as limited by the other provisions of the Joint Resolution, over these Islands, and any other construction would be a straining after that which does not appear in the language of the act.

As was said by the Supreme Court of the United States in the recent Insular cases (Downs vs. Bidwell, 181 U. S., 781):

"When the Constitution has been once formally extended by Congress to the Territories, neither Congress nor the Territorial legislature can enact laws inconsistent therewith." And if Congress cannot control the Constitutional rights of citizens after they have once been extended to them in the Territories, how can the Territories themselves do this through their Courts or otherwise?

See Thompson vs. Utah, 170 U. S., where the Court, at page 349, says:

"Assuming that the provisions relating to trials for crime and criminal prosecutions apply to the Territories of the United States, the next inquiry is, whether the jury referred to in the original Constitution and in the Sixth Amendment thereto is a jury constituted as it was at common law of twelve persons neither more nor less. * * * This question may be answered in the affirmative." Quoting approvingly from Springville vs. Thomas, 166 U. S., 707, where the Court say:

"In our opinion, the Seventh Amendment secured unanimity in finding a verdict, as an essential feature of trial by jury in common law cases; and the Act of Congress could not impart the power to change the Constitutional rule and could not be treated as attempting to do so."

And again, on page 366 (Thompson vs. Utah, supra), the Court say:

"The Constitution of the United States gave the accused at the time of the commission of the offense, a right to be tried by a jury of twelve persons, and made it impossible to deprive him of his liberty except by the unanimous verdict of such jury."

See also, Webster vs. Reid, 11 Haw., 437, 469; American Publishing Co. vs. Fisher, 166 U. S., 464, 468.

The finding of a true bill by a Circuit Judge or in any other manner than by the indictment of a grand jury properly and legally empowered to act in the premises, is in direct violation of the provisions of Article V of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and any person found guilty of an infamous crime without such indictment by a grand jury is illegally convicted and should be released on habeas corpus. (Ex Parte Bain, 121 U. S., 1; Ex Parte Parks, 93 U. S., 18; Callon vs. Wilson, 127 U. S., 540.)

It is fallacious to attempt to limit the force of the Constitution in this Territory, or, in view of the clear intent of the Resolution of Annexation, to curtail the Constitutional rights of the citizen. The pointing out to the people as the Supreme Court of the Territory has done that the Constitution "is not here in all its fullness," without stating what parts are and what parts are not here, simply befogs the question; and the argument of the Assistant Attorney General of the Territory that trial by jury is not one of the fundamental propositions of the Constitution is contrary to the settled opinions of such illustrious American jurists as Marshall, Story and Kent, and also of the leading American statesmen who assisted in forming those Amendments to the Constitution.

The history of the trial by jury is the history of English and American civilization. It has come down to us from Magna Charta, and in criminal cases every presumption is in favor of sustaining it.

I am of the opinion that the proceedings in the Territorial Courts of Hawaii for the indictment and conviction of the petitioner herein were contrary to law and void, and he is entitled to be discharged on habeas corpus.

Let the prisoner be discharged.

ESTEE,
Judge.

Dated: September 12th, 1901.

EXPERIMENT A SUCCESS

(From Thursday's daily.)

The use of oil as a dust destroyer was successfully demonstrated yesterday on Richards street, between Hotel and King streets. Boiling petroleum, kept hot and thin by a heated coil, introduced into an ordinary water wagon, was sprinkled upon the street macadamized road, which was then covered over with a light layer of quarry dust. The work was done under the supervision of Marston Campbell, and Superintendent Boyd and Fire Chief Thurston were interested witnesses of the operation.

The crude oil gave out an evil odor all day, much to the disgust of Richards street residents, though toward evening they had somewhat recovered.

The experiment, as far as it has gone, is a success. The street is not at all sticky, and has much the appearance of having been freshly watered. If subsequent events bear out the statements that the street will not need to be sprinkled again for months, oil is very likely to be introduced for sprinkling all about the city.

McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent ($3.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 16, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZY,
Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 7, 1901. 5931

THE MANAOLU SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS, ON EAST MAUI, WILL open Monday, September 16. Pupils are requested to return promptly.

MISS MARY E. ALEXANDER,
5953 Principal

ARE YOU PLUMP

or thin? red cheeks or sallow ...e in your step or feel you ...eight? are you comfortable ... ...oping to be so next spring ... ...ummer or fall?

One is health; the other i... ...ot-quite health.

This condition of not-quit... ...ealth can be ...ned int... ...ealth with Scott's emulsion o... ...od-liver oil.

It is a pity to get in the hab... ...t of thinking of health as ... ...hing to be hoped for; why no... ...o for it now!

There is only one way t... ...ake strength: by food. You... ...vant appetite first, then food... The emulsion will give you ...ood-rest, to master your food ...with.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, ...Pearl street, New York.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 13, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Value	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co	1,000,000	100	....	420
H. S. Sachs' Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	80,000	100	....	....
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	....	....
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	25	25¼
Hamoa	175,000	100	....	....
Haw. Agricultural Co	1,000,000	100	....	800
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	....	....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	....	28
Honomu	750,000	100	127½	....
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	....	....
Hutchinson	800,000	100	....	300
Kahuku	500,000	20	23	....
Kihei Plan. Co. Lt.	2,500,000	50	10	11
Kipahulu	160,000	100	....	....
Koloa	800,000	100	....	....
Kona Sugar Co.	800,000	100	25	....
McBryde S. Co. Lt.	3,700,000	20	6¾	....
Nahiku Sugar Co. A		20	....	....
" Paid up	.....	20	....	....
Oahu Sugar Co	2,500,000	100	123½	130
Onomea	1,000,000	20	23	....
Pokaia	500,000	20	....	11
Olaa Sugar Co. Lt. A	812,500	20	....	2
" Paid up	2,500,000	20	....	12
Olowalu	150,000	100	....	....
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co	5,000,000	50	....	....
Pacific	500,000	100	....	520
Pala	750,000	100	....	300
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	....	170
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	95	....
Pioneer Mill Co. Ass.	125,000	100	....	....
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	....	....
Wailuku	700,000	100	....	8.0
Waimanalo	252,000	100	147½	....
Waimea	120,000	100	....	....
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	....	100
Inter-Island S. S. Co	600,000	100	....	....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	....	....
Hon. Rp. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100	....	....
Mutual Telephone Co.	99,000	10	....	....
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	....	100
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	....	90
BANKS.				
First National Bank	....	....	....	110
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.	....	....	....	109
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	....	....	96	....
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 per ct.	....	....	....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	....	....	....	100
Ewa Plantation 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....
O. R. & L. Co.	....	....	106	106½
Oahu Plant. 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....
Olaa Plan. 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c	....	....	....	102½

SALES.

Morning Session.—Sixty Pioneer, $96.
Between Boards.—Seven Pioneer, $95.

BY AUTHORITY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to Postmasters who served under the Republic of Hawaii to present their claims for Postage Stamps sent to Washington, to the office of the Treasurer, Honolulu. The receipt for said stamps from the Postmaster General at Washington must accompany the claim.

WM. W. WRIGHT,
Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.
2313

Auction Sale of Delinquent Stock.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the fourteenth assessment, delinquent August 20, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Cert.	Name.	Shares.
31	J. J. Stewart	50
294	Willie Wright	10
400	Tong Tuck	8
401	Wong Gow	13
496	James McCready	17
522	J. E. Westbrook	17
529	Wong Tow	7
542	Mary E. Wynn	67
575	L. K. Kentwell	3
590	Lum Chee	3
672	W. W. Wright	17
673	J. T. Wright	5
891	F. M. P. Deas	25
1053	John L. Palmer	6
1442	Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe	25
1490	Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1607	E. Ella Stansbury	50
1651	Lionel Matthews	2
1721,	1727, 1746 H. Armitage	7
1739	W. E. Pinkham	3
1805	Corydon P. Benton	13

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer.

Honolulu, September 9, 1901.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.

The cable from Skagway to Juneau has been completed.

L. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets; finest piano finish.

The ever welcome.....

Reclining Chair

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

Portiere Divans

BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture Coverings

Trimmings to match.

Uholstering.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING

J. Hopp & Co

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

L. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles at $5 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, viz—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.
Commission Merchants.
SUGAR FACTORS.
—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of Lon.

OIL FOR THE MOSQUITOES

Extermination of Pest Urged in Hawaii.

THE Board of Health has now bestirred itself in an effort to eradicate the mosquito pest, which is admitted to be much worse in Hawaii than in any of the Eastern states where so much attention is now being given to experiments with oil, as a means of exterminating the little insect.

President Sloggett is actively interested in the proposed war of extermination, and he suggested that while the health department had no funds with which to engage in the war, it should give official sanction to any work private citizens might do in this direction.

Dr. Sloggett had prepared a drawing by which he showed how easily the mosquito could be wiped out of existence by the application of kerosene oil to ponds and streams where they were propagated. The larvae floats head downward in the water, the respiratory tube reaching the surface. A drop of oil is sufficient to kill the larvae, and the oil is ejected upon the death of the mosquito producer, and performs its deadly work many times over.

In presenting the matter to the board Dr. Sloggett said: "The destruction of the mosquito by kerosene seems to me an important subject and one in which the public needs to be educated. We can co-operate with the public to eliminate, if not totally destroy the pest, and while we have no money to be used for that purpose, I think official action by the Board will do some good in impressing people with the adequateness of the proposed remedy. The local press has paid considerable attention to the matter, and if the agitation is continued, I think perhaps our citizens can be made to see the necessity of this work. As soon as the board can see its way clear to do so we should take a step in the right direction, for it seems that by the use of oil the mosquito could easily be destroyed in the islands. A very small quantity of kerosene will destroy a great many of the larvae, while they are still in the water. Once the evolution of the mosquito from the larvae takes place the elimination of the pest is almost impossible. To destroy the larvae is an easy matter. They float in the water, head downward, the respiratory tube only reaching the surface. A little oil drawn into the respiratory duct, and it is all over with the mosquito, the oil either paralyzing the nervous system, or in some other way destroying the larvae.

"I have been approached by different people, who say this is all nonsense; but experiments have demonstrated the effectiveness of kerosene, as a mosquito destroyer, and there is no reason why the plan should not be put into effect here. It is stated on good authority that only one gallon of kerosene is required to each acre of water, and that this oil will remain upon the surface for four or five weeks. I think the plan is one which should at least be given a trial by the people of Honolulu, and its utility for the purpose would soon be demonstrated."

Dr. Sloggett's views met with the approval of all the members present at the meeting, and though it is impossible to make an official experiment because of lack of funds for that purpose, the members of the board as individuals will try the plan.

PLUMBERS WANT LAWS.

The delegation from the Master Plumber's Association appeared before the board with their request that in the future an examination be required of all master plumbers, before they be allowed to "practice" in Honolulu.

The committee was composed of W. J. England, W. W. Graham and O. Sellers and the first-named acted as spokesman for the party. He said there were so many bad cases of plumbing that the sanitary conditions of the city were being affected by it. He suggested that every master plumber be required by the Board of Health to pass an examination and certificates be refused to those who could not. His principal objection appeared to be to the Chinese plumbers, whose work he said, was what caused all the trouble for the plumbing inspector.

Dr. Sloggett replied that he did not think this a question for the Board but for the legislature. England then stated that as the Board had authority to say what materials should be used in a plumbing job it certainly had the right to require an examination of the plumbers. He wanted the Board not only to require an examination but also a bond from master plumbers, "just like doctors." A committee consisting of E. A. Mott-Smith, Fred Smith, Dr. Sloggett and Inspector Keen was appointed to investigate the matter but it is extremely doubtful if they interfere.

OTHER MATTERS.

F. M. Brooks appeared for Wong Leong with a request that he be allowed to build an extension to his kitchen on the property on Molokai street between King and Hotel streets. The new building had already been begun when stopped by Sanitary Officer Tracy because of violation of the regulations. His action was approved by the Board.

Dr. Goodhue complained of the drugs sold by Japanese stores, stating that he had a patient who was killed by taking an overdose. The same reply was sent to him as to Dr. Irwin, that the matter should be laid before the police.

Dr. Greenfield of Hilo who was injured by a fall from a horse, reported that he was unable to attend to his duties, and he was advised to get Dr. Irving from North Hilo to care for the government patients during his illness.

The reports of the sanitary inspector at Hilo, and of the government physicians for August were received and filed.

HUMPHREYS' PROBABLE REPRIMAND

WASHINGTON D. C.
Sept. 3, 1901.
Pacific Commercial Advertiser,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
By mail via S. S. Hongkong from San Francisco:

Hearing in the Humphreys case was on the third instead of the tenth. It lasted three hours today. Judge Humphreys was humbled but probably will only be reprimanded, not removed. Attorney General Knox thus indicated his tendencies. Both sides are to present briefs within five days. Mr. Hankey was complimented by Attorney General Knox for his fairness in presenting his case. He will return in about a week.

E. G. W.

PRINCE CHUN HAS HIS WAY

He Beats the Kaiser at the Great Game of Diplomacy.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—It is generally conceded here that the settlement of the Chun difficulty marks another success for Chinese diplomacy. A semi-official intimation has been conveyed to the press that the Government waived the petition for forgiveness owing to a desire not to place China in the attitude of having countenanced assassination. Stress is now laid upon the address which Prince Chun will read to Emperor William. Nevertheless, the expiatory mission has become shorn of all semblance of a national spectacle illustrating German imperial supremacy, and has dwindled down to a private reception of a rather unwelcome envoy, who has had matters all in his own way regarding the performance of his errand.

As a matter of fact the Government now seems anxious to get rid as quickly as possible of the expiatory incubus, and the probabilities are that the mission will leave Berlin soon after the audience.

The first flush of satisfaction at being rescued from an awkward position having passed, the press and public now vent their spleen upon Count von Buelow, who has really saved the Government from an absolute fiasco. The Pan-German papers are particularly bitter. They deride the Imperial Chancellor with a lack of stamina and refer to the incident as the greatest snub since Olmuetz.

"In official circles," says the Berliner Tageblatt, "there exists a feeling that it would be an error to insist that Prince Chun beg pardon for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, inasmuch as the German Government never took the position that Emperor Kwang Su was responsible for it."

The Boersen Courier says it learns that Count von Buelow dissuaded the Kaiser from insisting upon the ceremony of prostration, arguing that mere externalities were worthless.

Prince Chun arrived at Potsdam today, and he will probably be received by the Kaiser in the new palace tomorrow. Baron von Richthofen, the Foreign Secretary, will assist Emperor William at the reception. Count von Buelow will not be present. Kien Chang, the new Chinese Minister here, will act as interpreter. No other Chinese will be present.

The Emperor will not receive the other members of the mission.

Prince Chun will lodge as Emperor William's guest for two days at the orangery of the palace at Potsdam. It is expected that Emperor William will pay no further attention to Prince Chun after his majesty has received him in audience.

JUDGE ATTACKS THE CHURCH.

Calls Those Opposed to Divorce and Remarriage Bigots.

DENVER, Sept. 1.—A vigorous assault upon the doctrines of certain churches in regard to divorce is made by Judge Lyman D. Brewster of Danbury, Conn. Mr. Brewster is here to attend the sessions of the National Bar Association. Criticising proposed divorce legislation advocated by a committee of clergymen, today he said:

"The churches would also do away with second marriages, but for myself, as the result of a second marriage, I am not in harmony with their idea of "One soul for one soul." Every lawyer in the country knows it is absolutely absurd to prohibit second marriages. Just to think of strong, healthy people, with all the human passions, being divorced and then not allowed to marry again! This would be putting a premium an concubinage. The trouble is largely with the high church Episcopalians and the Catholics. I have no objection to either sect, except that those who adhere to them are simply carried away by prejudice in this matter.

"They do not believe in divorce at all, and they must see that to insist that a woman must cling forever to a drunken debauched husband, a living corpse, is not only ridiculously absurd, but positively hideous. And the way many preachers misinterpret and mutilate that noble book, the Bible, and take the most beautiful and poetic sentiments in the world and mar and utterly annihilate them by trying to make them appear as statutes and commonplace statements of facts is simply abominable. It is these extremists who are making this fight against the strong and salutary divorce law which we propose, and there are only about 100,000 of them. Think of this small body of bigots controlling and overcoming the will of the 80,000,000 people of this great nation."

BIG STEEL STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A conference, at which conditions of peace in the great steel strike are being discussed, is being held at the office of the United States Steel Corporation. The participants in the discussion include President Charles M. Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers; Professor Jenks, of the Industrial Commission; Secretary R. M. Easley, of the Civic Federation, and Harry White, secretary of the Garment Workers' Association. The conference was arranged this morning and was asked for by Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, who are believed to be acting in behalf of President Theodore J. Shaffer and the Amalgamated Association. They reached here early this morning, and were joined by Messrs. Jenks, Easley and White. The entire party came down town at 12 o'clock, and at 12:15 entered the offices of the United States Steel Corporation. They were received by Mr. Schwab, and shown to the consulting room. Shortly after their arrival Veryl Preston and some of the officers of the subsidiary companies entered Mr. Schwab's office and joined the conferees. None of the participants in the conference could be seen and the basis of the discussion could not be learned.

MAY BE A CRISIS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—Preparations have been completed for the starting up of the Demmler Tin Plate plant at McKeesport, and the resumption will probably take place late this afternoon or tonight. The start will be made with a large force of deputy sheriffs on guard, the American Tin Plate Company having served notice on Sheriff McKinley that violence was feared. The introduction of the strong arm of the law into the strike will, it is believed, undoubtedly bring about a crisis in the situation. In some quarters it is thought that it may lead to an early settlement of the present labor troubles, and in others that the presence of the sheriff's forces may result in a conflict.

President Shaffer will be present or have a trusted assistant at the plant to see that no violence is done to strike breakers, and that his men make no demonstration.

This morning 400 men went to work in the National Tube Works.

There was a crowd about the entrance to the plant, but the strikers failed to make good their threat to prevent the men returning. The management said the different departments will be started as fast as the men apply for work.

The strike at the Pennsylvania tube plant in this city is practically broken. This morning 150 of the strikers went to work. The remainder, about 600, will meet this afternoon to decide whether they will return or not.

President Shaffer laughed at the report of the threatened secession of the tin plate workers, but refused to make any comment. He said the general situation was satisfactory to the strikers.

POSSIBLY ANDREE'S BODY.

An Interesting Find in the Hudson Bay Region.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Kankakee, Ill., says that Walter W. Cobb and G. W. Shields, well known young men of Kankakee, who have just returned from a forty-five days' trip through the Hudson Bay region, bring back a story told by Indians of the Far North that may relate to the missing explorer, Andree, and one of his two companions. At Moose Factory, a Hudson Bay trading post at the mouth of Moose river, the seven men stationed there reported that a party of Indians who came down from the Far North last spring told of the finding of the bodies of two white men at a point about 900 miles north of Moose Factory. The story of the Indians was that the bodies were found in a broken basket, their description of which seemed to indicate the basket of a balloon, and that the bodies had been buried by the Indians. The Indians brought nothing to support their story, but the men at Moose Factory, Cobb and Shields say, were inclined to believe them.

Taylor as Information Agent.

Commissioner Wray Taylor of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry is now one of the hardest worked men in the city, as he has added to his regular duties those of information agent in chief of the government. In each mail, for the past two months, there has come a request from some other part of the United States for some seed or plant from this country. It has been the duty of Commissioner Taylor to look up these matters and write answers to the letters. Of the many seeds which have been sent out the algaroba has been the most sought, and there have been a large number of packages sent to the States.

Petroleum to Lay Dust.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 18.—Walter L. Suydam, a contractor of this place, is testing petroleum as a sprinkler for laying dust on several roads in this neighborhood. He says that with one sprinkling of petroleum a road will be in good condition several months, while water must be applied several times a day. Yesterday the road in front of St. Ann's Church in this village was thoroughly sprinkled with petroleum under the direction of Mr. Suydam. If the experiment proves successful Mr. Suydam will advocate the use of petroleum for roads in this section of Long Island.

Raiding Blind Pigs.

The successful raid on a number of Chinese stores at which intoxicating liquors are sold on Maui demonstrates that refusals to grant liquor licenses do not tend to suppress liquor traffic, but merely tend to encourage violations of the liquor law. The raids of last week will not break up the liquor traffic. They only make the wily celestial more careful as to the class of customers whom he supplies. If this be true, where is the wisdom in refusing respectable white men retail liquor licenses, as was done at Paia last week?—Maui News.

Three men perished in a mine on Vancouver Island.

An Englishman committed to a San Jose, Cal., insane asylum, claims to be a cousin to Lord Roberts.

E. R. Coons, a Baker City, Ore., jeweler, was arrested for making counterfeit five-dollar gold pieces.

An Alabama lyncher was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment.

A St. Paul society woman was appointed a police officer to assist in prevention of cruelty to animals.

NEW STATES MAY ENTER

Island Possessions Not on the List.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—Politicians here do not lose sight of the fact that one new and important State, possibly four, may figure prominently in the campaign of 1904. For this very reason, the recent opening of the Wichita and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations to settlement has been watched with no little interest.

Oklahoma, the territory which will profit by this new citizenship, has for some time been a candidate for Statehood honors. Bills providing for her admission were introduced in the Fifty-sixth Congress, but like many other measures of importance, failed of consideration for lack of time. There is every prospect that the Fifty-seventh Congress will provide for her admission with reasonable promptness. The only really doubtful question involved is whether Oklahoma shall be admitted with her present territorial area, or include the Indian Territory. Her importance as a State will be largely determined by the settlement of this question.

The bill introduced by Senator Fairbanks in the last Congress provided that Congress might in its discretion attach the Indian Territory to Oklahoma. The people of the two territories are considerably divided over the proposition. As a rule, the people of the Indian Territory want to come in as a separate State. In Oklahoma there are many who want separate Statehood, and likewise many who desire one State formed of both territories. The Fairbanks bill provided for immediate Statehood for Oklahoma, leaving it to Congress to determine what shall be done with the Indian Territory when the work of the Dawes Commission is finished and admission is applied for.

Naturally, politics figures largely in the case. At present Oklahoma is Republican, but by a very narrow margin, unless the new population has materially increased the Republican strength. This is the feature of the recent opening which most attracts the attention of the politicians. It is estimated that the new territory brings in 100,000 additional population. Half of this number hails from the older-settled sections of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The remaining 50,000 may be divided as follows: From Kansas, 20,000; 15,000 from Texas, and the remaining 15,000 from the rest of the country. Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa and Nebraska leading in supplying this latter number.

On the hypothesis that 50,000 of the settlers were from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, it might appear to some that there are only 50,000 new people in Oklahoma, as a result of the opening of the new country; but as it is clear that new population must take the places of the homesteaders, it is safe to assume that Oklahoma is about 100,000 more populous that when the census was taken last June, making her approximate population at this time about 500,000. As to the division of the new population politically, that is difficult to determine, but investigation suggests that it is closely divided between the two great parties, with a goodly bunch of Kansas Populists thrown in to make matters interesting.

Probably the Republicans have the best of the deal by possibly as many as 2,000 votes. The claim of Delegate Flynn that Oklahoma will be a Republican State if admitted as a separate State is reasonable. And this fact is a potent argument with a Republican Congress to admit her separately, since the Indian Territory is strongly Democratic and would possibly overwhelm the Republican margin of Oklahoma should the one State idea be adopted by Congress.

At any rate, if the Fairbanks bill is enacted, the election of 1902 will show just how strongly Oklahoma is Republican on account of the new population, and if the figures look encouraging, the Indian Territory can be attached in time for the election of 1904. If the campaign of 1904 should find the two Territories in as one State, it would be a State of a million people, with seven votes in the Electoral College. It is easy to see it might cut an important figure in the Presidential campaign if the contest should be close.

Arizona and New Mexico, too, are still clamoring for Statehood. Arizona, according to the new census, has a population of less than 125,000, while New Mexico is still under 200,000. New Mexico is now represented by a Republican Delegate, but the Democrats are numerous enough to carry the Territory most of the time. Arizona is still Democratic and would probaby remain so, even if Statehood should be granted at the hands of a Republican Administration.

If Oklahoma should be admitted as a separate State, and Arizona and New Mexico should also be admitted, the chances are, in the absence of an adverse tidal wave, that Oklahoma and New Mexico would add eight electoral votes to the Republican column, while Arizona would give three to the Democrats.

On the other hand, should Oklahoma and Indian Territory be admitted as one State in time to participate in the election of 1904, and Arizona and New Mexico should also be admitted, the Democrats would be more than likely to capture the seven from Oklahoma and three from Arizona, leaving the Republicans little more than an even chance for the three from New Mexico. Since the admission of the continental Territories is bound to be seriously considered by the new Congress, the determination of the question of separate Statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory is of great importance, both to the great parties and to the people of the Territories as well. The only certain thing at this time is that Oklahoma will be granted some sort of Statehood. She may be admitted and Arizona and New Mexico left out, but it is certain that when the Oklahoma bill comes up for consideration, the Arizona and New Mexico people are going to make desperate efforts to get in.

A SCHOOLGIRL KNOCKED DOWN

Chinese Laundry Wagon Runs Over Little Harriet Davison.

Little Harriet Davison, the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Davison, was knocked down and run over by the horse and wagon of a Chinese laundryman yesterday afternoon at the corner of Vineyard and Miller streets, while she was returning to her home from the High School. She received outer injuries which are of a very serious nature, and it is believed that she is suffering from internal injuries as well. The front wheel of the wagon passed over her hips after the horse had struck her down. She was returning home in company with a few of her schoolmates. The little girl states that the horse came zigzagging down the street, and although she attempted to get out of the way, the Chinese driver seemed incapable of driving straight.

While attempting to dodge the erratic driver and his more erratic steed, she was struck by the horse's front legs. She fell beneath it, and while lying prostrate the front wheel passed over her. The driver whipped up his horse and escaped identification. The little girl, although suffering, was able to get up and was assisted to her home. Shortly afterward the child showed evidences of great suffering, and Dr. McDonald was called to attend her. She was placed under the influence of a drug to allay the pain. An attempt was made to find the driver, but without avail.

CHURCH CLAIM IN FIRE COURT

Natives Again Before Commission With Some Rather Fishy Figures.

The Kaumakapili Church claim for $50,250 on the building, and $10,704 for furnishings, was before the Fire Commission yesterday. H. L. Kerr, called as an expert, testified that 5 per cent should be deducted from the original cost of the building for depreciation in value, and he thought also that the salvage was about $5,000.

Julia Fox, a native, had in a claim for $1,068 for household goods, and she was closely questioned as to certain items. Eighteen quilts were listed, also a number of calabashes, which it was intimated, had not been destroyed by the fire.

The claim of an aged native who was on the stand in the afternoon was also closely examined. He testified that his family lived in but one room, and his furniture consisted of three beds, half a dozen chairs, a bureau, two tables, and sundry other property, which the commission thought exceeded the capacity of the room.

The steamer Dauntless, at Stockton, is a total wreck, and cannot be raised.

Los Angeles will purchase its water works. Bonds for $2,000,000 will be issued for that purpose.

NO ONE KNOWS

The Weight of Another Man's Burden—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

You know if you have a burden to bear.

You know where you are taxed to bear it.

You know how much trouble it gives you.

But do you know how to shake it off?

The back bears more burdens than all the human organism.

It aches; it pains and is weak and lame.

Therefore, it's your fault if you dont' come to the rescue.

Pehaps you don't know how. We would tell you, but you might doubt us.

We will let a Honolulu man do it, then.

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing. Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes $2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" guage, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" guage, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot guage, and practically in good working order.

The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the guage of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices fo same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

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IS NON-ALCOHOLIC
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Silver Polish	Harness Soap
Sapollo	Harness Blacking
Silexo	Chamois Skins
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Rat Traps	Garden Trowels
Wood Saws	Garden Forks
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Cane Knives	Squegee Brushes
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Cork Screws	Axle Grease
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Harness Oil	Shelf Brackets
Sponges	Scrubbing Brushes
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HUMPHREYS BEFORE KNOX

Bold Deceptions in His Elaborate Defence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: For more than three hours today Attorney General Knox listened to a recital of the most amazing story of official corruption and private immorality in Hawaii. The story was brought out in the defense set up by Judge Abram S. Humphreys of the Territorial Circuit Court at Honolulu against the charges made by the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands, for the purpose of inducing the President to remove him from the bench.

Judge Humphreys, with the assistance of Duane Fox of this city, presented a condensed form of his defense in a brief consisting of fifty-five pages of closely printed matter. In this brief he answered every charge against him, and then makes what purport to be astounding revelations concerning the protection thrown against vice in Honolulu by the high officials of the Dole Government, men appointed to office by Governor Dole and kept in place and power by the Governor in spite of what Judge Humphreys declares the Government must know of their direct connection with and responsibility for the abominable practices that are licensed in the Hawaiian capital.

Accusations on this point made against these officials by Judge Humphreys cannot be phrased for publication in American newspapers, though they are set forth in bald and plain language in a charge delivered from the bench to the Grand Jury by Judge Humphreys last February, and were repeated in milder form in the instructions given to the Grand Jury last April by Judge Morris M. Estee, United States Judge for the Territory of Hawaii.

The object of Judge Humphreys in setting up this astonishing defense apparently is twofold—first, to show the animus back of the movement to have him removed from the bench, and, secondly, to show that the Dole Government is not a model of purity and morality, in spite of the fact that, for the most part, its members are descendants from the original missionaries who carried Christianity and civilization to the Islands.

At the close of the sensational hearing today Attorney General Knox signified his readiness to make a report and recommendation to the President immediately, but at the earnest solicitation of F. W. Hankey, who represents the accusers of Judge Humphreys, the Attorney General gave the prosecution five days in which to prepare a reply to the Judge's remarkable brief.

The charges against Judge Humphreys are, in the main, that he has displayed prejudice and too great severity on the bench. Another charge is that he controls and runs a partisan newspaper, the Honolulu Republican, and that through this publication Judge Humphreys attempts to control the politics of the island. He does not deny the ownership of a substantial part of the stock of the newspaper, nor that before he was appointed to the bench by President McKinley he took part in the management of the property, but he does flatly deny that since he has been on the bench he has had any part in the management of the paper. On the contrary, he is armed with affidavits from the responsible editor declaring that Judge Humphreys has had nothing whatever to do with the paper since he went on the bench, and he also produces correspondence showing that ever since he donned the judicial ermine he has been trying to sell all of his stock.

To the charge of partiality and too great a degree of severity in his deportment on the bench toward lawyers and litigants Justice Humphreys replies that in this respect he has been actuated only by a high sense of the dignity of an American court, and boldly declares that he has no apologies to make for his action in fining certain lawyers for contempt of court and imprisoning others for greater degrees of the same offense.

His attorney, Duane Fox, avows that the only mistake made by Humphreys is his persistent attempt to conduct in Hawaii a genuine American court of justice. Heretofore, he says, the methods of the courts in the islands have been loose and irregular, and the people there, not even excepting the lawyers, are not yet prepared to submit to the rigid rules of dignity and decorum that prevail in the American courts. In conclusion Judge Humphreys asserts that the movement to oust him from the bench never would have been started if he had not attempted to break up by American legal processes the Hawaiian Government system of licensing and protecting vice.

KNOX, HUMPHREYS AND HANKEY.

(Special to the Commercial Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—There is every prospect of "something doing" in the case of Judge A. S. Humphreys within about ten days. A hearing has been fixed for Sept. 10. Although he had been described in the press dispatches, sent east, as being sick in Chicago and as intending to remain there till the Attorney General was pleased to send him word that the charges would be dismissed, Judge Humphreys suddenly showed himself here in Washington on the evening of August 29 and announced in the lobby of the Shoreham hotel that he had come "to the States entirely for recreation."

The story about the judge's illness had even caught the Attorney General, Mr. Knox. The previous afternoon, a few hours before the judge arrived, your correspondent had a little talk with Mr. Knox about the case. On the outside and at the top of his big office desk was piled a stack of papers pertaining to the controversy. There was a thick heap of typewritten papers and heavy rolls of affidavits, as much as two feet through.

"On Sept. 8, if he is able to come here from Chicago," said the Attorney General as he swung back in his mahogany chair, a very genial man to look upon, "Judge Humphreys will come to Washington. That will be Sunday. Soon thereafter I propose to bring these gentlemen face to face and see what they have to say in each other's presence."

"I have studied these papers a little," continued the Attorney General in answer to a question, "but have thus far been unable to go entirely through them. I have the original papers that comprise the formal charges by the Honolulu Bar Association. Judge Humphreys has in turn filed answers, such as would be expected in such contests. I guess he has the names of a thousand people to his papers.

"No, I haven't formed any opinion of the case. I am trying to approach it in a judicial frame of mind and if I had any opinion about it at this time I would not tell anyone. But don't assume from that that I have formed any opinion about it. I have not."

The Attorney General also has on his desk the telegram from fifty attorneys of Honolulu reiterating the charges against Judge Humphreys and likewise a telegram, also sent recently, from about twenty-five members of the same bar, requesting that the charges be ignored.

When seen at the Shoreham Thursday evening, shortly after his arrival, Judge Humphreys was especially specific in emphasizing that he had not come to Washington because of the charges against him. "I am here only on a pleasure trip," he said. "I don't want anyone to think that I cared enough about these alleged charges to make such a long trip to deny them. I needed a rest, and so I came to the States to enjoy myself with Mrs. Humphreys. I expect to return to Honolulu about the middle of September. I left Mrs. Humphreys and her maid in Chicago, sightseeing and came on to Washington for personal and business reasons in no way connected with the so-called charges preferred against me by members of the Honolulu bar. I expect to be in Washington several days before rejoining Mrs. Humphreys in the north. I don't care to discuss these charges. As a matter of fact I have never read them except in the newspapers and know nothing of them officially. The matter, I presume, is before the Department of Justice."

Notwithstanding Judge Humphreys' stout disavowal that he had not come to Washington on account of the charges preferred against him by the Honolulu bar, he did come to Washington specifically on that business, for the charges are worrying him. It should be remembered that he arrived in Washington Thursday evening and the first thing he did on Friday morning was to hasten to the Department of Justice where he arrived at 11 o'clock and waited long in the ante room of the Attorney General for an audience with that gentleman. He talked with the Attorney General about fifteen minutes regarding the charges and the prospective hearing. In the meantime, Attorney Hankey, having seen in The Post, one of the local morning papers, a statement that Judge Humphreys was in town and that he had come here purely for purposes of recreation, substantially as stated in the interview given above, addressed a note to the Attorney General, inclosing the clipping and stating that, as Judge Humphreys appeared to be in Washington, he (Hankey) was ready for any programme that the Attorney General might direct. An hour or so later Mr. Hankey received the following letter:

Office of the Attorney General,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 30, 1901.

Mr. Frederick W. Hankey,
Ebbitt House, City.

Dear Sir:—I have your letter of the 30th instant, stating in relation to the charges against Judge Humphreys that any programme that I may direct that will favor Judge Humphreys' convenience will be agreeable to you. I have seen Judge Humphreys and have fixed Tuesday morning, September 10th, at 10 o'clock, at this office, for a hearing in the matter of the charges against him, at which time and place you may appear and present the same and the evidence in connection therewith and any observations which you may have to make upon them.

I again direct your attention to the absolute impossibility of my going over the immense bundle of affidavits and other papers filed in connection with your printed copy thereof to ascertain what, if any, have not been printed; and you are requested to at once separate these papers so that Judge Humphreys may have an opportunity of inspecting them in time to answer on Tuesday.

Respectfully,
P. C. KNOX,
Attorney General,
Per C. B. S.

Mr. Hankey has been engaged drawing up a brief which he has planned to present to the Attorney General the middle of next week. "I shall like nothing better than to confront Judge Humphreys at a hearing," said Mr. Hankey in his room at the Ebbitt. "I called his bluff about being in Washington, didn't I?" he added as he related the story of the newspaper clipping.

While Mr. Hankey did not so state it is learned from the Department that he himself suggested the joint hearing in a conference with the Attorney General, the latter having said that he thought both sides ought to be heard. He has been looking up the law in the case and proposes to urge the removal of Judge Humphreys on the ground of public welfare, arguing that no specific malfeasance in office is necessary for the President to remove a judge in the territory of Hawaii. The text of the law declares that the President may remove such judges and no qualification is imposed as to malfeasance. There is a precedent something in line of the present case in the removal of Judge Barnard, of New York, many years ago.

"I shall send a copy of my brief to Honolulu, as soon as it is completed," said Mr. Hankey.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

THE POST EXCERPT.

Judge A. S. Humphreys, United States Circuit Judge for the district of Hawaii, registered at the Shoreham last night. Owing to the fact that members of the Honolulu bar have recently forwarded to the Department of Justice certain charges against him, it might be inferred that Judge Humphreys was in Washington on matters relating to his official position, but this, so he said last night, is not so.

"I came to Washington entirely for recreation," he said. "I left Mrs. Humphreys and her maid in Chicago, sightseeing, and came on to Washington for personal and business reasons in no way connected with the so-called charges preferred against me by members of the Honolulu bar. I expect to be in Washington several days before rejoining Mrs. Humphreys in the North. I don't care to discuss these so-called charges. As a matter of fact, I have never read them except in the newspapers, and know nothing of them officially. I fancy that you will find out that the entire affair is a tempest in a teapot. I couldn't very properly be expected to discuss the nature of the accusations, since I have only read of them in the newspapers, and the matter, I presume, is before the Department of Justice."

"Is there any feeling against the Japanese in Honolulu?" Judge Humphreys was asked. "What about the alleged ill treatment of the Japanese at Honolulu?"

"The incident happened after my departure from the Islands," he replied. "I know nothing of the facts in the case. There is no feeling whatever against the Japanese, so far as I know."

Judge Humphreys has been in Washington several times before, and says he always enjoys a visit to the Capital. "But I am here only on a pleasure trip," he reiterated. "I don't want anyone to think that I cared enough about these alleged charges to make such a long trip to deny them. I needed a rest, and so I came to the States to enjoy myself with Mrs. Humphreys. I expect to return to Honolulu about the middle of September."—Washington Post.

INTER-NATIONAL YACHT RACE.

Flanaghan, the champion 16-pound hammer thrower of the world, recently threw 181 feet 9 inches, breaking the former record by 2 feet 5 inches.

The Columbia won the second official trial race, outclassing the Constitution in a drifting contest. The latter boat was beaten by four minutes on the first leg of ten miles. An entire new suit of sails has been made for the Constitution.

Will Stinson recently rode 39 miles and 95 yards in a motor-paced cycle race in Boston.

J. E. Madden declares that Yankee, the Futurity winner, is the horse of the century. He is entered in next year's English Derby.

Cresceus may be seen at Stockton fair next month.

Kent and Daly, of Boston, on a motor tandem, established a record for five miles, going the distance in 7:01 1-5.

Ogden won two races in one afternoon at Sheepshead Bay.

Jockey Jimmy Logue is riding many winners at the Sacramento State fair meeting.

Canmore, Walter Jennings' crack three-year-old runner, is dead.

William Holabird Jr., the crack amateur golf player, defeated Lawrence Auchterline at Chicago. Holabird made seventy-one, which is five strokes better than the previous amateur record, made recently by Bruce D. Smith.

Dave Gideon is said to have won $150,000 over the victory of his filly Josepha at Sheepshead Bay. The odds were cut from 40 to 1 to 6 to 1.

After twenty rounds of fast fighting Billy de Coursey, of Los Angeles, was given the decision over Amelio Herrera, of Bakersfield.

A great international yacht race bet of $400,000 between an English syndicate and a group of Pittsburgers, has been finally arranged. The American boat is a 10 to 8 favorite in the betting.

Robert Gregory, a baseball pitcher of note, at one time with the Chicago league team, is dead.

William F. King, of Los Angeles, Cal., won a twenty-four-hour race at Salt Lake. The distance was 473 miles 4 laps. King made his 471st mile at a 1:32 clip, which is within three-fifths of a second of the world's record.

Betting has been barred at Delmar track.

Flush of Gold won the Flash stake at Sacramento.

C. T. Patterson, the famous Kentucky horse trainer, has been engaged by Burns & Waterhouse. Henry Spencer will ride for the stable.

The well known selling plater, Gaylon Brown, is dead.

Joe Wolcott will fight George Gardner in San Francisco at the end of this month.

BATEMAN'S POINT, R. I., Sept. 4.—A breeze of eight knots came up at noon today. The yachts Columbia and Constitution started on a race, the result of which was expected to aid in settling the question as to which shall defend the America's cup in the coming series for the cup with Shamrock II. The Constitution came down the harbor under three lower sails and club topsail. She was followed by the Columbia with jib topsail set to get out to the start on time.

At 12:40 the committe hoisted the course signal for a fifteen-mile beat to windward and return, the course being south-southwest with the turning mark anchored about four miles east of Black Island.

The Columbia crossed the line first in a fine position on the weather of the Constitution, but the latter, instead of following the old boat over the line, wore around and headed for the line on the port tack, crossing over a minute after the Columbia. The starting times, as seen from shore:

Columbia, 1:00:31.
Constitution, 1:01:50.

The Pan-Scandinavians.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times prints a dispatch from Copenhagen, which asserts that the remarkable coolness of the people in regard to the Czar's visit continues. This is declared to be undoubtedly due to the Finnish question. Finland being considered as a part of Greater Scandinavia, the Pan-Scandinavian feeling was never more intense than at the present time. The very day that the Czar arrived in Danish waters a party of Finnish singers, who had been enthusiastically received, departed.

It is stated that the Emperor will not visit Copenhagen.

CRISIS IN THE EAST

The Turco-French Rupture is Serious.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The French Government has decided upon the first coercive measure against the Sultan of Turkey. A decree has been drawn up and will probably be signed tomorrow, expelling a number of Turkish agents whose mission has been to spy on the young Turks in France. The list included several names well known in Parisian society. It is also learned that the Sultan has telegraphed to Munir Bey recalling him to Constantinople.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Matin announces that it has received from a source alleged to be authoritative in Constantinople information to the effect that the Sultan, relying upon the assurance of a great power that France will not proceed to force, will refuse any concession in the Constans affair.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—It is rumored tonight that a naval division will be ordered to Turkish waters tomorrow.

Munir Bey will only return to Paris against the wishes of the French Government unless the dispute is settled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—It has been learned positively that Turkey has appealed to the Kaiser to use his good offices in securing a settlement of the difficulty with France. Germany, it is understood, will advise the Porte to settle with France as soon as possible.

M. Bapst, counselor of the French Embassy, and the other members of the Embassy staff took the guardship Vauteur on an excursion up the Sea of Marmora in order to avoid dressing the vessel as the other war ships in the harbor were dressed in recognition of the anniversary of the Sultan's accession of the throne, which was celebrated yesterday. The members of the Embassy did not participate in the congratulations of the diplomatic corps, nor was the Embassy illuminated.

Turkish officials received only 40 to 60 per cent of their salaries on the anniversary of the Sultan's accession.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The result of Munir Bey's the Turkish Embassador, coming to France, in spite of the rupture of Turkish-French relations, and holding a fete in an open manner at the Turkish Embassy yesterday in honor of the throne, has been that the French Government sent him the same afternoon a request to leave France immediately and Munir Bey departed for Switzerland that evening.

Advices received here from Turkey indicate a disquieting internal situation. Disorders and military uprising are reported in Armenia, Macedonia and the neighborhood of Mecca. The son of a high functionary was carried off by brigands near Adrianople, who fought a bloody engagement with the troops sent against them.

A dispatch from Salonica says that Nouri Bey, aid de camp of the Sultan, who was sent to investigate the brigandage in Albania has been killed by Albanians. It is also said that the Turkish troops at Prisrend, Albania, and Uskub are rioting because they have not been paid.

M. Constans, the French Embassador to Turkey, had another conference with the French Minister, M. Delcasse, today. The Government of France is determined to compel Turkey to fulfil her entire obligations. Unless the Sultan yields shortly he will find the bill against him increased by a number of other outstanding claims of Frenchmen, which will make an appreciable addition to the sum now demanded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A cable to the Times from London says: The first full French Cabinet meeting for a month will be held today. The whole question of the Franco-Turkish relations will be discussed as well as arrangements for the fetes in connection with the visit of Emperor Nicholas.

M. Delcasse has been taking steps to secure harmony of opinion between France and Russia at Constantinople.

There are signs that diplomatic circles everywhere are realizing the growing necessity for a sort of moral concert of the powers regarding Turkish affairs. Nobody believes Germany would consent to act as arbiter in the present dispute, if the story that the Porte has requested such intervention be true. There are reasons for believing that Germany will give moral support to France in this typical case in which France appears as the champion of Europe.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when Editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting, and one on the route. I made the trip successfully, and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
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CHINA	SEPT. 19	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 13
DORIC	SEPT. 27	PERU	SEPT. 21
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	COPTIC	OCT. 1
PERU	OCT. 12	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 8
COPTIC	OCT. 22	PEKING	OCT. 15
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	GAELIC	OCT. 22
PEKING	NOV. 7	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
GAELIC	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 9
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 23	DORIC	NOV. 19
CHINA	NOV. 30	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 26
DORIC	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 3
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 10

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AGENTS.

...ND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, September 10.

Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from San Francisco.

S. S. Oregonian, from San Francisco.

Str. Lehua, Napala, from Kalaupapa, Molokai; 8:15 p. m.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Tullett, from Waimanalo.

Wednesday, September 11.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Koloa, Eleele, Makaweli and Waimea, at 6:25 a. m., with 400 bags rice, 1 bag corn, 60 packages sundries.

Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Anahola; 4 p. m.

Thursday, September 12.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, from Yokohama and Hongkong; 7 p m.

Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Anahola, Kilauea and Koloa, at 5:30 a. m., with 5 packages sundries.

Schr. Mille Morris, from Koolau ports; 6 a. m.

Schr. Blanche & Ella, from Koolau ports; 6 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, September 10.

Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Kaanapali, Lahaina, Kukuihaele and Honokaa; 5 p. m.

Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Eleele and Waimea; 4 p. m.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports; 7 a. m.

Schr. Twilight, for Hilo; 5 p. m.

Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleele, Hanapepe and Niihau; 5 p. m.

Str. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Hanamaulu and Anahola; 5 p. m.

Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; 12 m.

Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kihei, Kailua, Makena, Napoopoo and Hookena; 3 p. m.

Wednesday, September 11.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports; 5 p. m.

Schr. Twilight, for Lahaina and Hilo; 5 p. m.

Wednesday, September 11.

Br. cable sp. Britannia, Leach, for London, via Manila and Singapore.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, for San Francisco; 3 p. m.

T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for the Orient.

Am. sp. Henry Villard, Lewis, for San Francisco; 2 p. m.

Thursday, September 12.

Str. Iwalani, Greene, for Eleele, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha; 5 p. m.

Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Anahola and Kilauea; 4 p. m.

Schr. Twilight, for Lahaina and Hilo; 5 p. m.

Schr. Kawaiiani, for Koolau ports; 5 p. m.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for the Sound.

Str. Kaiulani, for Koolau ports; 4 p. m.

JAP COMMITS SUICIDE

(From Wednesday's daily.)

A Japanese named Shigi committed suicide early yesterday morning near the Tivoli baths at Waikiki.

Shigi worked for J. F. Brown. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the deceased man and his wife quarrelled, Shigi accusing his wife of infidelity. After hot words, Shigi produced a carving knife and threatened to kill his wife. She ran away, but her husband pursued her and struck her in the arm with the knife, cutting it badly.

The woman screamed loudly, and aroused some of High Sheriff Brown's servants, to whom she told her story. A search for Shigi was made, but he could not be found.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning John Keiki, who was going shrimping, came across the dead body of Shigi lying in the road not far from his house. A carving knife was found close to the body. Shigi had evidently plunged the knife into his throat and bled to death. From a trail of blood it was shown that Shigi had stuck himself and then walked along till he fell exhausted from loss of blood.

An inquest was held last night, the witnesses being Nakamura, in the employ of High Sheriff Brown; Shigi's wife, and J. W. Keiki.

The woman testified that she lived happily with her husband until yesterday morning, when he seemed to be seized with a fit of jealousy and attacked her. She denied having any sweethearts.

The verdict returned by the jury was as follows: That the said Shigi, Japanese male, came to his death at Waikiki in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1901, from hemorrhage, due to a wound inflicted by deceased with a knife, held in his own hand, with suicidal intent.

R. B. KIDD,
E. E. MOSSMAN,
O. ST. JOHN GILBERT,
ALBERT LUCAS,
HENRY COOK,
E. L. BERNDT.

Prince Meets Kaiser.

POTSDAM, Sept. 4.—Prince Chun visited the mausoleum at Friedenskirche today and placed wreaths on the tombs of Emperor and Empress Frederick.

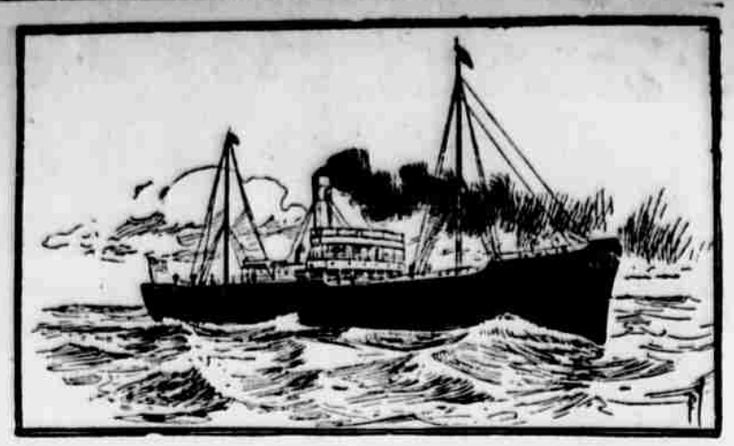
Emperor William received Prince Chun at noon in the presence of the royal princes, Baron von Richthofen, the foreign secretary, the principal Ministers and generals and the court dignitaries. The Prince read a letter, written in yellow ink, to the Emperor. After the audience, Prince Chun inspected the guard of honor and returned to the Orangery, where the Emperor will visit him this afternoon.

Prince Chun was driven to the Palace in an Imperial carriage in which was the new Chinese Minister, Kien Cheng, and General von Hoepgner. Four royal carriages, containing the Chinese dignitaries of the envoy's suite, followed.

The Prince, on going to the audience, passed through the Jasper Gallery, between lines of guards.

In the meanwhile the squad of honor had been drawn up outside the palace and presented arms with the band playing as Prince Chun emerged. The envoy passed down the lines of troops, saluting in Chinese fashion, with folded hands.

Hackmen of all nationalities are to be subjected to a rigid examination as to qualifications before licenses will be issued in future cases. Owing to the many accidents of late, the increased traffic, electric cars and new conditions, High Sheriff Brown will institute an examination consisting of driving in crowded places, in front of cars, turning corners, avoiding pedestrians. The new rule will apply more particularly to Chinese and Japanese drivers.



AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN S. S. OREGONIAN IN PORT.

THE American-Hawaiian steamship Oregonian was sighted off Koko Head at 1:45 yesterday afternoon and reached her dock at the Railway wharf shortly after six. She sailed from San Francisco on September 1. The Oregonian arrived at San Francisco early in August on her maiden voyage from New York bringing a cargo of 7800 tons of freight. A large quantity of this cargo is for Honolulu consisting of bar iron. The Oregonian came here anticipating a large cargo of sugar for New York. The Californian will soon follow the Oregonian. One thousand tons of freight is for the Milliken Brothers, including six contracts as follows: Young Building, balance of structural steel and iron; Oahu Sugar Company, round house, turn table, addition to steel floor; Honolulu Iron Works, addition to plate shed; Olaa Sugar Company, machine shop; Hilo Railroad Company, two turn tables. The company began discharging freight at 8 o'clock last night.

The Oregonian took on 1800 tons of coal at San Francisco. According to one of the officials there it took four days longer to unload and load the vessel there than would have been required if there had been no strike.

MOLOKAI MATTERS

Board of Health Considers Water Supply.

(From Thursday's daily.)

MOLOKAI and the complaints of the lepers occupied nearly the entire session of the Board of Health at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The water question was given a thorough investigation and the matter left to a committee for final consideration. The supply of palai, about which the lepers made complaint, and in fact all grievances which were aired upon the occasion of the visit of the Board to Molokai were disposed of at yesterday's meeting.

Messrs. McCandless and Pinkham who accompanied the Board on its trip with a view to investigating the water conditions, reported at length upon the results of their findings, and were given a vote of thanks by the Board.

Mr. McCandless stated that the prospect of getting a flow of water from artesian wells was absolutely out of the question, and though he said he was in the well business himself, he couldn't advise the board to spend money upon a proposition of that kind. He thought a pumping well possible, but it must be sunk to a depth of over one hundred feet, and a windmill was not practicable for drawing the water from the well. A steam pump would be necessary in his opinion; the machinery for which would cost about $3,000 to which must be added $2,000, the expense of digging the well. Besides this there would be the continual expense of an engineer to operate the machinery, and for fuel, etc. A well of this kind might give about a million gallons of water every twenty-four hours, and about twenty acres of taro land could be watered from such a supply.

Mr. McCandless advised against an artesian well of any kind, and outlined a plan which he thought would be more practicable, though more expensive at the outset. He said that the easiest way was to bring water from Waikolu valley where twelve to fifteen millions of gallons of water was going to waste daily. By the use of a twelve-inch pipe three times more water could be brought to the settlement than by the digging of a well. He suggested that the most feasible plan was to pipe the water to the reservoir, and then if further piping at this time was too expensive, to bring it to the settlement by means of ditches. He did not think this would affect the flow through the present piping.

L. E. Pinkham made a report to the same effect and concurred in all the suggestions made by McCandless.

E. G. Keen, plumbing inspector, said he coincided with the views already expressed, and suggested that either a tunnel through the mountain or a pipe around it was feasible. Superintendent Reynolds stated that enough water to supply twenty additional acres of land would be sufficient for all purposes and suggested that it might be possible to lay the new pipe alongside the old, thus saving the expense of tunneling rock, etc. The matter will be left to further investigation and a report will be made at the next meeting.

COMPLAINTS AS TO WATER.

The petition of the residents of Palaili for more water was received and filed; Supt. Reynolds reporting that he had already made arrangements to replace the inch pipe complained of, with a two inch pipe.

W. K. Makakoa also complained about the water supply, and the secretary was instructed to notify him that arrangements had already been made to remedy the difficulty.

THE LEPERS' PETITION.

The petition of the lepers, signed by A. S. Hutchinson as chairman of the committee, was then presented to the board. This is the same as was read at Molokai last Saturday.

The resolutions called for three things: a larger supply of palai, to have the roofs of buildings covered with iron sheeting to keep out the rain, and to stop the use of water for irrigating taro lands. Superintendent Reynolds stated that he had made arrangements for an additional supply of palai at 50 cents apiece, the board to pay the freight; the secretary was instructed to so notify the committee. Mr. Reynolds further stated that the shortage in the supply was caused by the lepers, who had persuaded the natives to take their palai to Honolulu in order that they might sell their own product to him at an increased price.

He also reported upon the request for iron roofs, stating that this was an unnecessary expense, as none of the houses were leaky, and were always repaired as soon as found in that condition. The petition was denied.

The complaint as to water supply was referred to the committee having the other matter in charge.

OTHER COMPLAINTS BY LEPERS.

Kalua, a native, presented a request that her husband be allowed to join her at the settlement. This case was before the board last week, and in the meantime was investigated. It has been learned that the woman's husband is married for a second time, and has a wife and two children living in Honolulu. He, however, is willing to go to Molokai to the first woman, there being some doubt as to her being his wife. Rather than see him desert his second family, the board denied the petition.

T. K. Kahelekukona petitioned to have fences repaired and the secretary was instructed to reply that his request would be complied with as soon as the carpenters could get around to that work.

J. Kanaau petitioned that his four-year-old child be allowed the same amount of rations as is given to other lepers. The petition was denied, as setting a bad precedent.

J. Mauliola asked that he be allowed to place his son in the Bishop Home. As this is a home for girls, the request was denied, and Superintendent Reynolds instructed to inquire if the petitioner did not mean the boys' home, in which event his request will be allowed.

The petition of J. K. Kaiko, that his wife be allowed to come to Molokai and help him, was also denied, as the petitioner is still in good health, and not in need of special attention.

THE TRAINED NURSE

An Occupation Which Attracts Many Refined Girls.

Many girls of education and refinement are turning to the profession of trained nurse as a means of livelihood. It is a serious occupation and a responsible one, for the word of an experienced nurse carries great weight in matters relating to her profession. It is this fact that prompted an interesting interview with Miss Kathryn Nash of North and Plattsburg avenues, Burlington, Vt., published in the News of that city. To a reporter she said:

"I had been caring for a patient steadily for nine months without rest and was run down and tired. I had very little appetite and sometimes I would skip one or two meals and not feel it at all. While visiting in Boston, an abscess formed back of my ear. I had no strength and, although I was always drowsy, sleep did not seem to refresh me. After I came home I had seven abscesses on my back, near the waist line, and was unable to sit up much for three or four months. The doctors who treated me said I had blood-poisoning from which I would never recover."

"That must have been very discouraging," said the reporter.

"It was. It took all the ambition out of me for a while. But one day, when I was feeling particularly despondent, a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She was taking them with benefit and thought they might also help me. I bought some at once and before I had used one box of the pills I found I was gaining strength. My appetite and digestion improved and I felt rested after sleeping, instead of being tired as I was formerly. I soon became entirely well and able to resume my duties."

"Then you believe the Pink Pills cured you?"

"I am certain they did and I intend to keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People by me all the time so that I can take them if needed. I recommend them to my patients as well as to everyone who is suffering from any complaint brought on by derangement of the blood or nerves."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box; six boxes, $2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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THE REVOAUTION IN COLUMBIA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Plans of the movements of the revolutionists in Colombia have been received by their agents here, and if all has gone well, confirmatory news of a startling nature is soon to be expected.

The Red D steamer Philadelphia brought a large mail for Dr. Restrepo, the agent for the revolutionary party in this city. Interviewed, he said:

"Altogether in Colombia we have now an army of more than 20,000 men, well armed and equipped. General Uribe-Uribe has ten thousand well drilled troops under him and, according to our advices, was to start on his campaign of invasion of Colombia at a point below San Cristobal on August 23.

"Before his lines is General Gonzales Valencia, with nearly an equal number of Colombia troops to oppose him.

"At Rio Chacha, which is the seaport at the northern part of the Department of Magdalena, with a population of 10,000, we have two generals with a force of 3,000 men, who now have the city surrounded. General C. Castillo is in command, with General J. M. Castillo is next in charge, with the forces divided about equally between them.

"Rio Chacha will be attacked both by land and sea, and we expect, will speedily fall. Then we shall take Santa Marta, further down the coast, and hold both seaports of the Magdalena province. It will not be difficult to control the entire department. Between Rio Chacha and General Uribe-Uribe's position near San Cristobal is stationed General Camacho, who has a force of 4,000 veterans. For some time they have been without ammunition, but about eighteen days ago new arms and a large quantity of ammunition were successfully gotten to them, and they are now in fine shape.

"Near Honda is General Marin with 2,000 seasoned men, and in the Causa province in the south are two generals and General Herrera. I cannot speak of the size of their forces or of their movements.

"When General Camacho and his troops join with General Uribe-Uribe, the Department of Santander will be virtually in their hands.

"It is my belief that the Colombian gunboat Pinzon will never come back over the bar at Baranquilla. It is very easy to go in, but so difficult to go out that steamboat navigation of the river has been practically prohibited.

"General Alban committed a grave mistake when he carried her there.

"We learned also that when the gunboat Popa was lost five rapid fire guns, 1,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition, besides other military stores, went down with her."

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 4, via Haytien cable.—The German second-class cruiser Vineta and the Italian third-class cruiser Umbria have arrived at La Guayra, the port of Caracas.

SINKING OF LA POPA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The brief cable mention of the recent sinking of the Colombian gunboat La Popa has been supplemented by further particulars regarding the accident by mail, says the Tribune. General Joaquin Velez, Governor of Bolivar, charges that La Popa was sunk by rebels, and has caused the imprisonment of the four survivors, charging them with complicity in the plot.

The Government has used every endeavor to suppress the details of the wreck. On this account it is not definitely known how many lives were lost. La Popa was carrying troops from Cartagena to Baranquilla, and none of them was saved. The warship, which went down about sixty miles from the port of Svanilla, also carried a cargo of a half million cartridges and 1,000 rifles, the loss of which will be seriously felt by the Government.

The sinking of La Popa will also cripple the naval fighting force, as Colombia recently sold the Cordova, which was her largest ship, and is now left with only one gunboat of account. This is the General Pinzon, formerly the American yacht Nameuna. One hundred thousand dollars has been sent to General Velez from Bogema with which to purchase another vessel.

Coincident with the receipt of the foregoing details comes the news that the revolutionists are preparing a simultaneous land and sea attack on Rio Hacha, and the Atlantic side of Colombia. It is the object of the rebels to secure control of at least one sea port, which will greatly facilitate the introduction of munitions of war. They possess a fleet that is almost, if not quite, equal to that of the Government. This planned attack will be directed by General Jose Maria Castillo and General C. Castillo, whose forces have united for that purpose.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 4, via Haytian cable.—The German second-class cruiser Vineta and the Italian third-class cruiser Umbria have arrived at La Guayra, the port of Caracas.

Certificates Granted.

The following certificates have been granted by the Board of Education:

First class—Miss Ruth Arnold, Mrs. Minnie Churchill, Miss Isabel Kelly, H. M. Kane, Carleton Miller, Miss Emma L. Kaipu, Miss Louise Aoe Wongkong, Virginio A. Carvalho, Charles H. Swain, C. H. Raven, S. W. Meheula, Mrs. Cora B. Copeland, Mrs. Belle M. Carleton, Andrew Wallace, Miss Anna Danford, Moses Kauhimahu.

Second class—Henry Cobb Adams, Miss Aoe Akina, Miss Emma Williams, Miss Mary Englehart, Akuni Ahau, Miss Rebecca Macy, Miss Mary E. Paty.

Third class—Mrs. Elizabeth Keawe, Mrs. Susan Kekela, Miss Annie L. Renter.

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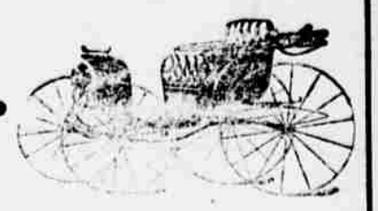
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Olaa Assessments.

THE 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH ASSESSMENTS of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable September 20, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2301

Lehua Strikes Rough Weather.

The Wilder steamship Lehua returned to Honolulu from Kalaupapa shortly after 8 o'clock last night, having been unable to land all her cargo at the Leper Settlement, owing to extremely rough weather. Considerable of the freight was landed, but before the task was completed the weather became too rough to get the lumber portion of the freight ashore. The Lehua brought two passengers.

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